

IDEAS.

Life never turns its best side towards us until we turn our best side towards life.

Fortune calls at the smiling gate. Be joyful.

Doing nothing for others is the undoing of our selves.

Always laugh when you can; it is a cheap medicine.

Laugh and rejoice often, for a good laugh is better than a hundred groans in any market.

A cheerful heart doeth good to everybody.

Be pleasant and jolly at all times and you will help others much and yourself also. The most priceless joy comes from making others happy and contented.

Kindness is catching, and if you go around with a thoroughly developed case your neighbors will be sure to get it.

Radiate gladness. Christ said: "Be of good cheer, for I am with you always."

CRITICISMS.

No woman is so mannish as to dislike shopping.

An ounce of hustle is worth a pound of rabbits' feet.

Some fellows never rise in the world for fear of getting dizzy.

A skeptic is a man who uses testing acid on his golden opportunities.

—New York Times.

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

The chamber of deputies of the French parliament has voted to support the government in its enforcing the law separating church and state. The vote was 416 to 166.

The empress of Japan is immensely popular with her people. She is said to be a really in favor of education of women and from her own pocketbook gives largely toward the maintenance of schools and colleges for girls and women.

The Japanese have just launched the biggest battleship in the world.

Much interest has been stirred by a report in the British parliament, on the great amount of vice found among the Chinese laborers in South Africa.

In India the feeling is becoming very strong that the country ought to rule itself and be freed from British rule. The Indian congress, an assembly of the native people of India, is soon to meet and will discuss this subject. There are two parties among the people, one, the moderates, whose plan is to have India remain English and after a time become a great self-governing colony, like Canada, or Australia, and the other, the extremists, who want India to become independent of England as soon as possible.

By a vote of 256 to 56 the House of Lords changed the Education Bill so that every public school must have some time set apart for religious instruction every day. If this means that the children would be taught to be good, read the Bible, love God and fellow men, it would be a very good thing, but it does not mean that. It means that in some schools Catholic priests are to teach their doctrines, in others Episcopal ministers, and perhaps in a few, Presbyterians or Baptists or Methodists would teach their doctrines, and that is very bad. Such absurd action will only make the time nearer when the House of Lords shall be done away and the Episcopal Church shall not be the "Church of England" any more.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

San Francisco is having many troubles. As soon as the rebuilding of the city commenced the prices of everything, labor, lumber, iron, everything needed to build up the ruined city, rose enormously, so that the poorer people can hardly build houses at all. Everything was done by the greedy money-makers to hinder supplies and labor coming in from other places in such a way as to put prices down again where they ought to be. Now word comes that a large amount of money, perhaps as much as a million dollars, has been stolen from the relief fund. And finally, the mayor, Eugene Schmitz, appears to be a grifter, a strong unprincipled political boss, and he has been indicted for extortion and blackmail.

Pittsburg is also in trouble. It has had over a hundred highway robberies and burglaries, several murders and other horrors within a month, and the police force has been largely increased, a "vigilance committee" appointed to help enforce the law and other ways of stopping the wholesale crime are being planned.

A number of the largest railroads and other corporations have raised the wages of their employees 10 per cent. within the last month or two, and it is said that many others are planning to do so. There is no doubt the wages ought to be raised, both because the corporations are making more money and because the cost of living has increased much within the last few years. It would be well if the salaries of ministers, teachers and other workers should go up in the same way.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

It is said that Frank's boom for republican candidate for governor is growing.

The Louisville Herald of November 26th says that the republicans have a chance of carrying the state legislature. It points out that the republicans made great gains in the last election in spite of the fact that in seven out of eleven congressional districts the republicans had no organized campaign. The figures they show of the gains already made seems to show that their idea is right. Let

WHAT ABOUT THE BAD THINGS?

Yes, we say, of course there are a good many things to be thankful for, but then there are so many things that have happened in the past year and that are still happening! When we think of all the crime and wickedness, the earthquakes and storms, the sickness, suffering and death, it seems as if things were growing worse instead of better.

If we had no righteous, loving and powerful God, there might be good reason for saying, "Why be thankful! The world is full of evil and getting worse!" But since we have such a God, the world is growing better, for all who believe in Him and love Him.

Crime and wickedness are being shown up and bad people are being punished. So it is getting harder to do wrong and easier to do right. Earthquakes and storms are uniting all mankind in brotherly interest and helpfulness. Accidents and sickness are making people study and work to stop and avoid them and the world is getting healthier and safer. Suffering is making people braver and kinder, and softening hard hearts; and death is just the dark door that leads into the King's palace. Yes, the world is growing better and "All things work together for good to them that love God." Let us be thankful.

THE MOUNTAIN CHAMPION.

Every part of our country has a right to stand up for itself, and certainly our Mountain Country ought not to allow itself to be despised. The service of the mountain people to the national cause in the Civil War is of itself enough to make them all patriotic and proud.

But there are different kinds of pride. The pride of some people makes them reckless, scornful and neglectful of their own improvement; while the pride of wise people makes them confident, courageous and ambitious, but always anxious to "keep their powder dry," and use every opportunity for progress.

For a good many years now a steady stream of young men and young ladies from the mountains has been finding its way to Berea, where they soon became acquainted with the most inspiring young people from neighboring counties, and as these students have gone back to their own homes they have stood by one another in all things which make for progress.

The standards of living have been improved; the quality of school work has been elevated, and this influence, together with the prosperity which has come thru the increased price of lumber, and the general advance of

the country makes the mountain region ready for a great advance.

Berea College and all its teachers hope that the mountain people will be so proud that they will not wish to imitate others, but develop that which is the best among themselves. We cannot make progress simply by buying store clothes and by putting on fashionable bonnets. We cannot make progress by imitating the people who live in cities; but rather our glory is in those good, pure and noble things which flourish best in the mountains. It has been thus with the mountainous countries of the old world. The people of Switzerland never try to live like the people of Paris, and all the world admires the people of Switzerland more than those of the French capital. So, all the people of Scotland do not try to live like the people of England, but they try to be the best kind of people in their own mountains.

In a recent speech at Hindman, President Frost brought two messages from the mountains of the old world. The message from Scotland was "education." By education Scotland has put her sons and daughters ahead of the average people of Great Britain, and what the Scotch people have done our people in the mountains can do. And the message which he brought from Switzerland was "good roads." With higher mountains than ours, mountains on whose summits the snow can never melt, the Swiss have built some roads with arches over the streams and are thus able to travel, to bring in their goods, to carry out their products, and stop paying taxes in the way of broken-down horses and wagons.

The picture which comes this week represents a group of young men, students at Berea. It is a picture which should put ambition and pride into their parents' hearts. Let every mountain family send a son or a daughter to Berea this coming winter. The Mountain Champion will have more to say next week.



UNDER THE HAMMER.

Lazy Kentuckian's Services Will Be Sold For Nine Months.

Winchester, Ky.—"Going, going, gone!" With upraised mallet the sheriff of this county will auction off Dock Anberry, a shiftless white man who refuses to work. Anberry's services will go to his purchaser for the period of nine months. The proceedings will be under the state vagrancy law, which is called into use so little that action under it invariably attracts attention. He was tried last week and convicted, being found by the verdict, "Strong, able-bodied, with no visible means of support, and too lazy to work."

TREACHEROUS CREEK RISE.

Boonville, Ky.—Two women, Mrs. Jane Stone and Mrs. Bolen, are reported to have been drowned in the Callahan branch flood. Many houses along this creek were swept away. Three bridges on the Mud Lick extension of the Interstate railroad in Wise county were washed out, causing a loss, with other damages, of \$20,000.

RAPIDLY RISING STREAMS.

Rivers and Creeks Reported Out of Banks—Thousands of Logs Lost.

Lexington, Ky.—Telegrams from all over the state indicate that great damage has been done by the Cumberland, Licking, Red, Kentucky and Big Sandy rivers and other rivers and creeks in the state. From Bowling Green report comes that the Barren river has risen 25 feet and thousands of logs, railroad ties and much fencing have been swept away. Green river, at Morgantown, has risen 15 feet and thousands of logs have been lost at Ford, Clark county. The Kentucky river is threatening the bridge at Morgantown, where there is a great jam of logs. At Mayville the Ohio river is full of logs, thousands of which have been lost on every river in the mountain district.

Former Postmaster Dies.

Louisville, Ky.—Attorney John Barrett, aged 50 years, postmaster of Louisville during the Harrison administration and member of the state senate during the Goebel-Taylor trouble, is dead of apoplexy at Montrose, Ohio.

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Live Stock Market.

Louisville, Nov. 27.	
Extra good steers	\$4 75 to \$5 15
Light shipping steers	4 50 4 75
Choice butcher steers	4 25 4 75
Fair to good "	3 50 4 25
Common to medium do	3 00 3 50
Choice butcher heifers	3 50 4 00
Fair to good do	3 00 3 50
Com. to med. do	2 25 2 75
Choice butcher cows	3 25 3 75
Fair to good do	2 50 3 25
Com. to med. do	2 00 2 50
Canners	1 00 2 00
Choice feeders	3 75 4 00
Med. to good do	3 25 3 75
Com. and rough do	2 75 3 25
Good to ext. stock steers	3 25 3 50
Fair to good do	2 75 3 25
Com. to med. do	2 00 2 75
Good to ext. stock heifers	2 50 3 00
Com. to med. do	2 00 2 50
Good to extra oxen	3 50 4 00
Com. to med. do	2 50 3 25
Good to extra bulls	2 75 3 00
Fair to good bulls	2 00 2 75
Choice veal calves	6 00 6 50
Com. to med. do	5 00 6 00
Coarse, heavy calves	2 50 4 50
Choice milk cows	35 00 40 00
Com. to med. do	20 00 30 00
Plain, common do	10 00 20 00
HOGS.	
Choice p. & b. 200-300 lbs.	6 10
Medium packers, 160 to 200 lbs.	5 75
Light shippers, 120 to 160 lbs.	5 50
Choice pigs, 80 to 120 lbs.	5 75
Light pigs, 50 to 80 lbs.	5 75
Roughs, 150 to 400 lbs.	3 50 to 5 45
SHEEP AND LAMBS.	
Good to ch. fat sheep	3 75 4 00
Fair to good sheep	2 00 2 50
Common sheep	2 00 3 00
Bucks	1 75 2 25
Choice shipping lambs	6 50 7 00
Choice butcher lambs	5 00 6 00
Culls and tail-ends	4 00 5 00

LIABLE TO LEAK

The "Family Stocking" is liable to leak. Deposit your extra dollars and dimes in our Savings Department and watch them earn more dimes and dollars for you.

We Guarantee You

Perfect Safety.
4 per cent Compound Interest.
The Use of Your Money When
You Want It.

ONE DOLLAR WILL OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT.

Come in and let us tell you
more about it.

Berea Banking Co.

Assets over \$140,000.00.

Capital \$25,000.00.

J. J. MOORE, Pres.

W. H. PORTER, Cashier

THE NEW MILLINERY AND NOTION STORE



Has the Largest Stock
of Hats, at the Cheap-
est Prices. Call and
see our goods and be
convinced.



MRS. S. R. BAKER,

Corner Center and Main Streets.

The Charter of the Berea National Bank.
No. 8435.

Treasury Department.

Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1906.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear, that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison and State of Kentucky, has complied with all the provisions of the Statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of Banking;

NOW THEREFORE I, Thomas P. Kane, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Berea National Bank," in the Town of Berea, in the County of Madison, and State of Kentucky, is authorized to commence the business of Banking as provided in Section Fifty one hundred and sixty nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF witness my hand and seal of office this seventeenth day of November, 1906.

[SEAL]

T. P. KANE,

Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency.

Bank opens December 31.

S. E. WELCH, Pres.

WRIGHT KELLY, Vice-Pres.

J. L. GAY, Cashier.

JAMES R. HENRY,



NIGHT IN THE COUNTRY.

In the city the night is gay,
Brighter, more feverish than the day;
Through unceasing pass through the
glare,
Allured by pleasure or urged by care.

The noisy stir, the busy hum
Of unquiet life is seldom dumb,
The benediction of midnight sleep
Never may fall on the city's sleep.

In the country the dusk, sweet night
Has the solemn calm of the infinite;
The dim, wide fields in silence lie
Under the arch of ebony sky.

The wind steals out of the quiet woods
To blow over dew-chilled solitude;
The hush of the hour is still and deep
In the pastures where the cattle sleep.

The kindly stars shine above the hills,
With calm and healing the night-time
fills.

Here in the country one may rest
Like a child on his mother's breast.
—L. M. Montgomery, in Farm Journal.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

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CHAPTER XXIV.—CONTINUED.

The editor wagged his head in sympathy.

"I wish I could help you, David. You've done a big thing for me—for the Argus, and all I have to hand you in return is a death sentence. MacFarlane is back."

"Here? In town?"

"Yes. And that isn't the worst of it. The governor sent for him."

"Have you any idea what is in the wind?" asked Kent, dry-lipped.

"I'm afraid I have. My young men have been nosing around in the Trans-Western affair, and several things have developed. Matters are approaching a crisis. The cut-rate boom is about to collapse, and there is trouble brewing in the labor organizations. If Bucks doesn't get his henchmen out of it pretty soon, they will be involved in the smash—which will be bad for them and for him, politically."

"I developed most of that a good while ago," Kent cut in.

"Yes; I know. But there is more to follow. The stock-smashing plan was all right, but it is proving too slow. Now they are going to do something else."

"Can you give it a name?" asked Kent, nervously.

"I can. But first tell me one thing: as matters stand, could Guilford dispose of the road—sell it or lease it?"

"No; he would first have to be made permanent receiver and be given authority by the court."

"Ah! that explains Judge MacFarlane's return. Now what I am going to tell you is the dearest of secrets. It came to me from one of the Overland officials, and I'm not supposed to gossip. Did you know the Overland Short Line had passed under Plantagould domination?"

"I know they elected a Plantagould director at the annual meeting."

"Exactly. Well, Guilford is going to lease the Trans-Western to its competitor for a term of 99 years. That's your death sentence."

Kent sprang to his feet, and what he said is unrecorded. He was not a profane man, but the sanguine temperament would assert itself explosively in moments of sudden stress.

"When is this thing to be done?" he demanded, when the temperamental gods were appeased a little.

Hildreth shrugged.

"I have told you all I could, and rather more than I had any right to. Open the door behind you, won't you? The air is positively sulphurous."

Kent opened the door, entirely missing the point of sarcasm in his heat.

"But you must have some idea," he insisted.

"I haven't; any more than the general one that they won't let grass grow under their feet."

"No. God blast the whole—I wish I could swear in Sanscrit. The mother tongue doesn't begin to do justice to it. Now I know what Bucks meant when he told me to take my railroad, if I could get it. He had the whole thing coopered up in a barrel at that minute."

"I take it you have no alternative to this," said the editor, tapping the pile of affidavits.

"Not a cursed shred of an idea! And, Hildreth—he broke off short because once again the subject suddenly grew too large for coherent speech."

Hildreth disentangled himself from the legs of his chair and stood up to put his hands on Kent's shoulders.

"You are up against it hard, David," he said, and he repeated: "I'd give all my old shoes to be able to help you out."

"I know it," said Kent; and then he turned abruptly and went away.

Between nine and ten o'clock the same evening Kent was walking the floor of his room, trying vainly to persuade himself that virtue was its own reward, and wondering if a small dose of chloral hydrate would be defensible under the cruel necessity for sleep. He had about decided in favor of the drug when a tap at the door announced the coming of a bell-boy with a note. It was a message from Portia.

"If you have thrown away your chance definitely, and are willing to

take a still more desperate one, come to see me," she wrote; and he went mechanically, as a drowning man catches at a straw, knowing it will not save him.

The house in Alameda Square was dark when he went up the walk; and while he was feeling for the bell-push his summer called to him out of the electric scintillations of leaf shadows under the broad veranda.

"It is too fine a night to stay indoors," she said. "Come and sit in the hammock while I scold you as you deserve. And when he had taken the hammock: 'Now give an account of yourself. Where have you been for the past age or two?'"

"Wallowing around in the lower depths of the place that Dante visited," he admitted.

"Don't you think you deserve a man-handling?"

"I suppose so; and if you have it in mind, I shall probably get it. But I may say I'm not especially anxious for a tongue-lashing to-night."

"Poor boy!" she murmured, in mock sympathy. "Does it hurt to be truly good?"

"Try it some time when you have a little leisure, and see for yourself," he retorted.

She laughed.

"No; I'll leave that for the Miss Brentwoods. By the way, did you go to tell the household goodby? Penelope was wondering audibly what had become of you."

"I didn't know they were gone. I have been nowhere since the night you drove me out with contumely and opprobrium."

She laughed again.

"You must have dived deep. They went a week ago Tuesday, and you lost your ghostly adviser and your political stage manager at one fell swoop. But



"THAT IS ONE OF THE CHANCES WE MUST TAKE, DAVID."

it isn't wonderful that you haven't missed Mr. Ormsby. Having elected Miss Brentwood your conscience-keeper-in-chief, you have no further use for the P. S. M."

"And you have no further use for me, apparently," he complained. "Did you send for me so that you might abuse me in the second edition?"

"No; I wanted to give you a bit of news, and to repeat an old question of mine. Do you know what they are going to do next with your railroad?"

"Yes; Hildreth told me this afternoon."

"Well, what are you going to do?"

"Nothing. There is nothing to be done. They have held to the form of legal procedure thus far, but they won't do it any more. They will take MacFarlane off in a corner somewhere, have him make Guilford permanent receiver, and the lease to the Overland will be consummated on the spot. I shan't be in it."

"Probably not; certainly not if you don't try to get in it. And that brings me back to the old question. Are you big enough, David?"

"If you think I haven't been big enough to live up to my opportunities thus far, I'm afraid I may disappoint you again," he said doubtfully.

"You have disappointed me," she admitted. "That is why I am asking: I'd like to be reasonably sure your Jonathan Edwardsy notions are not going to trip us again."

"Portia, if I thought you really meant that. . . . A conscienceless man is bad enough, God knows; but a conscienceless woman—"

Her laugh was a decorous little shriek.

"David you are not big; you are narrow, narrow, narrow! Is there no other code of morals in the round world save that which the accident of birth has interlarded with your New England Bible? What is conscience? Is it an absolute standard of right and wrong? Or is it merely your ideal or mine, or Shafiz Ullah Khan's?"

"You may call it all the hard names you can lay tongue to," he allowed. "I'm not getting much comfort out of it, and I rather enjoy hearing it abused. But you are thrusting at a shadow in the present instance. Do you know what I did this afternoon?"

"How should I know?"

"I don't know why you shouldn't: you know everything that happens. But I'll tell you. I had been fighting the thing over from start to finish and back again ever since you blessed me out a week ago last Monday, and at the wind-up this afternoon I took the papers out of the bank vault, having it in mind to go and give his excellency a bad quarter of an hour."

"That you didn't do it?"

"No, he saved me the trouble. While I was getting ready to go and hunt him, his card came up. We had it out in my rooms."

"I'm listening," she said; and he rehearsed the facts for her, concealing nothing.

"What a curious thing human nature is!" she commented, when he had

made an end. "My better judgment says you were all kinds of a somebody for not clinching the nail when you had it so well driven home. And yet I can't help admiring your exalted fanaticism. I do love consistency, and the courage of it. But tell me, if you can, how far these fair-fighting scruples of yours go. You have made it perfectly plain that if a thief would steal your pocketbook, you would suffer loss before you'd compromise with him to get it back. But suppose you should catch him at it: would you feel compelled to call a policeman—or would you—"

He anticipated her.

"You are doing me an injustice on the other side, now. I'll fight as furiously as you like. All I ask is to be given a weapon that won't bloody my hands."

"Good!" she said approvingly. "I think I have found the weapon, but it's desperate, desperate! And O David! you've got to have a cool head and a steady hand when you use it. If you haven't, it will kill everybody within the swing of it—everybody but the man you are trying to reach."

"Draw it and let me feel its edge," he said shortly.

Her chair was close beside the low-swing hammock. She bent to his ear and whispered a single sentence. For a minute or two he sat motionless, weighing and balancing the chance of success against the swiftly multiplying difficulties and hazards.

"You call it desperate," he said at length. "If there is a bigger word in the language, you ought to find and use it. The risk is that of a forlorn hope; not so much for me, perhaps, as for the innocent—or at least ignorant—accomplices I'll have to enlist."

She nodded.

"That is true. But how much is your railroad worth?"

"It is bonded for fifty millions first, and twenty millions second mortgage."

"Well, seventy millions are worth fighting for: worth a very considerable risk. I should say."

"Yes." And after another thoughtful interval: "How did you come to think of it?"

"It grew out of a bit of talk with the man who will have put the apex on our pyramid after we have done our part."

"Will he stand by us? If he doesn't, we shall all be no better than dead men the morning after the fact."

She clasped her hands tightly over her knee, and said:

"That is one of the chances we must take, David; one of the many. But it is the last of the bridges to be crossed, and there are lots of them in between. Are the details possible? That was the part I couldn't go into by myself."

He took other minutes for reflection.

"I can't tell," he said doubtfully. "If I could only know how much time we have."

Her eyes grew luminous.

"David, what would you do without me?" she asked. "To-morrow night, in Stephen Hawk's office in Gaston, you will lose your railroad. MacFarlane is there, or if he isn't, he'll be there in the morning. Bucks, Guilford and Hawk will go down from here to-morrow evening; and the Overland people are to come up from Midland City to meet them."

There was awe undisguised in the look he gave her, and it crept into his voice when he said:

"Portia, are you really a flesh-and-blood woman?"

She smiled.

"Meaning that your ancestors would have burned me for a witch? Perhaps they would: I think quite likely they burned women who made better martyrs. But I didn't have to call in Filibertigibbet. The programme is a carefully guarded secret, to be sure; but it is known—it had to be known—to a number of people outside of our friends the enemy. You've heard the story of the inventor and his secret, haven't you?"

"No."

"Well, the man had invented something, and he told the secret of it to his son. After a little the son wanted to tell it to a friend. The old man said, 'Hold on! I know it—that's one'—holding up one finger—"you know it—that's eleven"—holding up another finger besides the first; and now if you tell this other fellow, that'll be one hundred and eleven—holding up three fingers. That is the case with this programme. One of the one hundred and eleven—he is a person high up in the management of the Overland Short Line—dropped a few words in my hearing and I picked them up. That's all."

"It is fearfully short—the time, I mean," he said after another pause. "We can't count on any help from any one in authority. Guilford's broom has swept the high-salaried official corners clean. But the wage-people are mutinous and ripe for anything. I'll go and find out where we stand." And he groped on the floor of the veranda for his hat.

"No, wait a minute," she interposed. "We are not quite ready to adjourn yet. There remains a little matter of compensation—your compensation—to be considered. You are still on the company's pay-rolls?"

"In a way, yes; as its legal representative on the ground."

"That won't do. If you carry this thing through successfully it must be on your own account, and not as the company's paid servant. You must resign and make terms with Boston beforehand; and that, too, without telling Boston what you propose to do."

He haggled a little at that.

"The company is entitled to my services," he asserted.

"It is entitled to what it pays for—your legal services. But this is entirely different. You will be acting upon your own initiative, and you'll have to spend money like water at your own risk. You must be free to deal with Boston as an outsider."

"But I have no money to spend," he objected.

Again the brown eyes grew luminous; and again she said:

"What would you do without me? Happily, my information came early enough to enable me to get a letter to Mr. Ormsby. He answered promptly by wire this morning. Here is his telegram."

"She had been winding a tightly folded slip of paper around her fingers, and she smoothed it out and gave it to him. He held it in a patch of the electric light between the dancing leaf shadows and read:

"Plot Number Two approved. Have wired one hundred thousand to Kent's order Security Bank. Have him draw as he needs."

"So now you see," she went on, "you have the sinews of war. But you must regard it as an advance and name your fee to the Boston folk so you can pay it back."

He protested again, rather weakly.

"It looks like extortion; like another graft," he said; and now she lost patience with him.

"Of all the Puritan fanatics!" she cried. "If it were a simple commercial transaction by which you would save your clients a round \$70,000,000, which would otherwise be lost, would you scruple to take a proportionate fee?"

"No; certainly not."

"Well, then; you go and tell Mr. Loring to wire his Advisory Board, and to do it to-night."

"But I'll have to name a figure," said Kent.

"Of course," she replied.

Kent thought about it for a long minute. Then he said: "I wonder if \$10,000, and expenses, would paralyze them?"

Miss Van Brock's comment was a little shriek of derision.

[To Be Continued.]

BALZAC AND HIS DEBTS.

Famous French Novelist Was Childishly Extravagant in His Tastes and Expenditures.

"With Balzac's rising fame rises the mountain of his debts," writes a critic, "These, starting from his two disastrous years of printing and publishing in Paris, accumulated until at the top of his literary renown, he had to hide from his creditors in a garret under the name of his landlady or his washerwoman. In 1837 Balzac, at that date the best-known and the most-debated novelist in France, owed 162,000 francs—about \$32,500. Then he must needs buy a cane which was the talk of Paris, some gold buttons for a new coat, a 'divine opera glass' and a dressing gown beyond words and give a dinner to the dandies of the opera respecting which Rossini said that 'he had not seen more magnificence when he dined at royal tables.'"

"Balzac, three times a millionaire, would still have buried himself in debt, for the mental exaltation of his creative hours was reproduced when he broke loose from the galleys bench. He lavished in anticipation the wealth he had dreamed would be his. This gone, he borrowed anew or devised another of those schemes that were to enrich him beyond the possibilities of literature. His schemes were essentially a part of Balzac, the sovereign, unconquerable visionary."

"He would transport oaks from Poland to France; nothing like oaks from Poland to make your fortune three times over! Behold him again gravely working out his plan to make a corner in all the arts and putting up the Apollo Belvidere for competition among the nations—to act as auctioneer to Europe. The 'child man,' as his devoted sister, Mme. Surville, used to call him."

RARE EXOTIC IN ENGLISH.

Specimen of His Native Tongue Obtained by Mark Twain in Italy.

Mark Twain in his recent sojourn in Italy did not confine himself to studying the Italian language, as might be thought from the accounts of his adventures with it. He let the Italians try their English on him, and also made a fine collection of English as it is written in that country, relates the Chicago Record-Herald Sunday Magazine.

"One of my choicest gems," he remarked to a recent caller, "is a catalogue which came to me by mail from a seed and plant dealer at Naples. I have marked the description of a 'terrestrial orchid' on page 32 as a fair sample," and he handed the catalogue to the visitor and pointed to the following:

"Magnific potplant! Notorious for the long lasting cutflower! The soil to be light but nutritious, and the bulb downthrust early, and the first upshoot to be covered with glass while the equitable fahrenheit is maintained."

Brevity the Soul of Wit.

While anecdotes are common of the brevity of great men in the most important decisions, the record in such matters is probably to be found in the story told upon Von Moltke. The great general never opened his mouth if a gesture would answer the purpose. His comment at the time the Franco-Prussian war was announced is a matter of history. The news was brought to him that the French had declared war. He was at the war office at the time and his entire staff was boiling over with excitement. An aide-de-camp rushed in to Von Moltke's private office with the document announcing the beginning of the great conflict. Von Moltke, without looking up from his letters, said:

"Second pigeon hole on the right, first tier."

And went on with his reading.—M. Y. Herald.

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GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

TAKE NOTICE.

The Conversation Club will meet on Friday night, November 30th, at 7 o'clock, with Mr. and Mrs. Stout. The subject for discussion is: "The rapid progress of modern missions; an encouragement to play for the evangelization of the world."

The Woman's Club meets next Tuesday night in the Happy Thought Singing Room, Ladies' Hall. It commences the study of Robert Browning's "The Ring and the Book."

The postoffice will be open Thursday, November 29th, Thanksgiving Day, from 6 a. m. to 8 a. m., and from 2 p. m. to 3:30 p. m.

S. G. HANSON, P. M.

THANKSGIVING EVENTS.

Services in the Chapel at 10 a. m. Sermon by Rev. E. M. Williams, D. D. of Chicago, followed by praise meeting led by Pres. Frost. Everybody invited.

DINNER.

FOOTBALL.—Collegiate Department team plays team from rest of the school on athletic field at 1:30 p. m. Students, 15 cents; others 25 cents.

Social from 7:00 to 8:30 p. m. in the Chapel, for students and college work only, as there would not be room to entertain the general public.

There were 266 pledges signed at the temperance meeting on Tuesday night.

The winter term of Berea College will begin on Wednesday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Fauning will give temperance addresses in Paris, Ky., next Sunday morning, afternoon and evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Baker are very sick with typhoid fever.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Kidd spent last Wednesday night with their son, Mr. Floyd Kidd and family.

Miss Edna Gay was pleasantly surprised by a number of her friends on last Saturday evening. About thirty young men and young women met at Miss Gay's and were well entertained.

J. A. Parks was in town on business last Saturday.

Miss Grace Cornelius is home for Thanksgiving.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hazelwood died Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roberts of LaSalle, Tenn., arrived last Thursday to visit with friends and relatives.

Last Sunday morning at the Parsonage, five boys out of Secretary Gamble's Sunday School Class read clippings from newspapers pertaining to temperance. The statement was made in one of the clippings that if all the grain used in making liquors was made into bread it would average three hundred loaves to every person in the United States.

Mr. John Kindred, a former student was in town Friday on business.

Mr. Roy C. Jackson was called home from Leroy, Ill., on account of the death of his little brother.

Miss Nettie Oldham, and her aunt, Mrs. Martin, were visiting in town Saturday.

Hal Poynter, who has typhoid fever for some time, is seriously ill and his recovery is doubtful.

Miss Laura Isaacs of Anville is visiting her sister, Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. Harry Blasier of Portsmouth, O., a brother of Dr. Coddington, is here receiving treatment from Dr. Cornelius.

A card was received Saturday from W. H. Porter, and A. W. Stewart, who are making an extended visit in the southwest stating that they were in Colorado.

L. O. Lester is having a nice house erected on the lot near the Lester homestead.

Miss Addie Burnett is reported to be some better.

Lucy Parsons has been removed from the hospital to the home of Mrs. Coddington, where her sister is helping care for her.

Prof. L. V. Dodge and M. J. Gabbard were gone on a three days' trip last week to Drip Rock and McKee in interest of the Grand Army.

Henry Blagham, who has been at London for some time, went over here Thursday as he was on his way to Frankfort.

A. C. Hart and family, who left a short time ago for Illinois, have returned. Mr. Hart was in the Citizens office Saturday morning. He found the school system in this section of Illinois where he went not nearly so good as it is around here.

The fixtures of the Berea National Bank have come and they expect to begin doing business about the first of December.

Arch Brandenburger, a former student spent Saturday night with Mr. Kidd and family.

Burnam Jackson died last Thursday. The funeral services were held at his home, Sunday at 2 a. m., and interment was in Richmond cemetery.

The pupils of the Principal's room at the Public School will give a Thanksgiving program Wednesday afternoon.

Just a week from next Saturday, on December 8th, is coming the great event of the Fall, in that lecture of Hindley's, "Will It Take?" We rather think it will. A. L. Bell, Secretary Gilmore Entertainment Club, Gilmore City, Ia., said: "Dr. Hindley has come and gone and we as a town are a thousands dollars better off for his having been here. His lecture 'took' and no mistake. He gave us our medicine in chunks, but administered it in such a manner that we all smiled as it went down and the effect was to provoke choruses of laughter. He is a ringer. We made no mistake in securing him, and the highest compliment we can pay him is to say we want him again next season."

Rev. C. Rexford Raymond of Flushing, N. Y., who was Superintendent of Extension Work here four years ago, has written his sister, our teacher, Miss Raymond, of his sorrow in the loss of his baby boy, six months old, who died last week.

Miss Mary Jones, who has been in the hospital, called away by the illness of her little nephew, has returned and is in school again.

Allen Mobley, who died last Thursday, was a member of the Model Schools.

Misses Betty Smith, Nancy Brock, Lizzie Harrison and Bertha Hopkins have arrived to take up work in the school.

Miss Robinson will give her lecture on Venice in the Main Chapel next Monday morning. Dr. Cook lectures in Upper Chapel.

Have you noticed the new electric light in front of Lincoln Hall?

Word has come that Mr. John Gilman, now in Greenville, Ky., formerly superintendent of the sewer and water works for the College, has recently been sick with typhoid fever, but has recovered.

The Model Schools, this term instead of an exhibition are preparing a "Visitors' Day" program for Friday afternoon, December 14th from 1:30 to 3 o'clock. All of the friends of the Model Schools are invited to visit the Model School rooms, where interesting classes, exercises, music, etc., will be in progress. Most of the rooms of the Model Schools are located in the Industrial Building, with three rooms, Nos. 4, 11, 17, in Lincoln Hall. The teachers are especially anxious to have the parents of their pupils visit them on this day.

Miss Mayme Brown, editor of the Waynesville (Ohio) Gazette will spend the Thanksgiving season with her sister, Miss Anna Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall of Croton, O., who spent a part of last year in Berea, with their daughter, Mrs. T. A. Edwards, arrived in Berea last Friday noon for another visit. Their many Berea friends are glad to welcome "Grandma and Grandpa" into their midst again.

Dr. Cook preached at Main Chapel Sunday night and Dr. Thomson at Upper Chapel.

Negroes Do Better Than White Men.

At this time when we are hearing so much adverse criticism of the negro, the following clipping from the Mobile (Ala.) Register is of interest. Captain Danner and his son, Mr. Paul Danner, manager, were called to the scene of the fire by telephone and on arrival at the Mobile Coal Company's property, assisted in organizing a fire fighting corps for the protection of the property. The fire was in the north, then to the west and then to the south, all at the same time and the heat very great. The building and hoists caught fire a number of times, but the flames were fought and extinguished. It was a long and courageous fight, and was successful, as the valuable plant was saved. Captain Danner made this statement yesterday: "We are always talking about the negroes and their shiftness, but I want it to be known that when the emergency came our negroes were there; and that they worked with unflinching zeal and it was their work that saved the Mobile Coal Company's property. There were fifty or one hundred white men spectators, doing nothing to help, but these negroes never held back a minute. Once there was a fence to be pulled down because it was aiding the spread of the flames. It was a hot situation. I asked the white men to help but they did not respond. I sent the negroes in and they pulled the fence down. There was one negro who stood on the track, using the hose and with much discretion too. He stayed there all through the fire, and at times was in danger of his life. I say these things because they ought to be known. They are a credit to the colored race."

Instructions to Correspondents.

1. Write with pen and ink not with pencil.
2. Write very plainly, and take special care in writing the names of people and places, to write plainly, to spell correctly and begin such names with capital letters. Begin names of months and days with capital.
3. Do not number the items of your news, 1, 2, 3, etc., as these paragraphs are numbered.
4. Read over the news you have sent in before you send it, and again when published in the paper, and see how the spelling, wording, punctuation, and arrangement of sentences has been changed by the editor, and make your news more like it next time so the editor will have less correcting to do.
5. Write out the names of months and days of the week, and other words in full, just as they should be printed. Do not abbreviate them.
6. If you receive a copy of these instructions with some paragraph especially marked with a pencil, pay special attention to the instructions marked.
7. When it is plain who the person is without the title "Mr." or "Miss," omit these titles. "Mrs." should not be omitted.
8. Begin the first word in every sentence with a capital. Do not begin words in the middle of a sentence with capitals unless they ought to have capitals according to rule 2.
9. In writing numbers spell them out, such as "two, six," instead of "2, 6," unless you are writing a sum of money or a date. Dates should be written like this: the 26th of July or July 26, and money with the usual signs, as "\$6,000."

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PLAYED IN HIS SPEECH

IS THE SENTIMENT OF THE NORTH FOR THE NEGRO.

TILLMAN BRAVES HIS FOES

And Tackles the Race Dispute Without Gloves—Repeal of Fifteenth Amendment Urged.

Chicago, Nov. 28.—United States Senator Benjamin R. Tillman spoke to an immense audience that packed Orchestra hall from pit to dome. He spoke exclusively of the race question. Thus he did the very thing that he had been dared to do, and to prevent which every effort had been made by the negroes of Chicago.

A dozen negroes in the audience sat mute through the terrific arraignment of their race, only to break themselves into applause when the senator declared that President Roosevelt had violated the law when he dismissed the battalion of the 25th Infantry without a trial, punishing the innocent with the guilty.

As he made his way from the building to accept the hospitality of friends the thousands that had crowded into the streets joined in an out-door ovation that was greater even than that which met him on the inside.

A few timorous souls made bold to interrupt the speaker as he proceeded. Interruption only served to add fuel to the speaker's fire, and his replies to the interruptions elicited prolonged applause.

Perhaps, for the first time since the days of abolition, the negro heard a vast assemblage in a northern city violently applaud the assertion, "This is a white man's country."

They heard the accusation that the northern love for the negro was only for political effect, and on election day, and they heard an answering thunder of applause from the entire house. They heard him roast the republican party in Chicago for nominating a negro for judge and then counting him out. They heard him plunge cold steel into Mayor Dunne, and heard the audience add the approval of applause to his unalloyed sarcasm.

He said that the white people of the north had settled the first three questions to suit their selfish purposes, and that in each of them the white man had been made supreme. He demanded that the fourth question be settled on the same basis, and his conclusion was that the settlement would be reached by the repeal of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

While discussing the Fifteenth amendment he was interrupted several times by one of his listeners, who kept asking, "How about Kentucky?"

Finally Mr. Tillman seemed to lose his temper and exclaimed:

"Oh, shut your mouth! You don't know the A. B. C. of this thing. I forgot 40 years ago more than you ever knew."

"You make up your minds that equality before the law which the Fifteenth amendment guarantees is right and should be enforced notwithstanding its result. If this law was enforced it would result in two states at least being nominated absolutely by negroes, while four other states would be so near being governed by the negro that there would be practically an equal division of offices."

Senator Tillman came from the Great Northern hotel accompanied by two plain-clothes men from the Central station. Assistant Chief Schuetter had a large detail of policemen on the streets in front of the hall and had taken every precaution to prevent the trouble before the hour for the lecture had arrived. The precautions were not necessary. The police detail was only useful in clearing his way through the mass that cheered him as he left the place.

LUST FOR WEALTH.

Woman Poisons Her Babies So That She Might Obtain the Insurance.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Declared by the police to have poisoned two of her children and at least three other persons, in order to collect insurance on their lives, Mrs. Mary Carey, aged 32 years, was arrested by city hall detectives and the coroner's chief clerk. She was the mother of the two small children who died last week, supposedly from having eaten poisoned candy, and so strong is the evidence against her, according to Capt. of Detectives Donaghie, that the bodies of three persons who have died under suspicious circumstances that point to the woman will be exhumed and subjected to chemical analysis.

Spelling Worries Statesmen.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The house committee on legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill took advantage of the appearance before it of Public Printer Stallings to discuss the question of simplified spelling in congressional documents.

Head-On Collision.

Winona, Minn., Nov. 28.—One person was killed and a score of persons injured when west-bound passenger train No. 35 on the Southern railway ran into an open or split switch near here and collided head-on with a freight train on a siding.

Floating Mine's Havoc.

London, Nov. 28.—A floating mine, a legacy of the Russo-Japanese war, has been driven ashore at Akita, on the west coast of Honshu, where it exploded, killing 10 villagers and wounding 56.

TRIP OF ROOSEVELT ENDED.

FIRST TO GREET HIM WAS HIS DAUGHTER ETHEL.

Who Barely Waited For the Mayflower To Land—Party in Good Spirits and Pleased With Journey.

Washington, Nov. 27.—Completing a remarkable trip to Panama, during which he traveled several thousand miles by sea and visited not only the isthmus, but Porto Rico as well, and voicing his thorough enjoyment of the entire voyage, President Roosevelt returned to Washington.

The trip up the Potomac on the converted yacht Mayflower, to which he and his party were transferred from the Louisiana at Piney Point, was made without special incident. As the Mayflower pulled into the dock at the rear of the office of the commandant at the navy yard, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, the president's daughter, and Miss Hagner, Mrs. Roosevelt's secretary, were waiting to greet the party.

Miss Roosevelt rushed on board as soon as the gangplank was laid and affectionately greeted her father and mother. There were also at the dock to welcome the president Capt. McCoy, U. S. A., and Lieut. Commander Key, of the marine corps, the president's aids and the commandant and other officials of the navy yard and the Uruguayan charge d'affaires.

The president landed within 10 minutes after the arrival of the Mayflower. To those who met him he stated that he had had a delightful trip and that he was feeling fine.

Speaking of his trip, the president said:

"We had a very pleasant, enjoyable time, and I am deeply impressed with the United States navy, with Panama and with Porto Rico."

The Panama canal, it was stated by the president, will be made the subject of a special message, and consequently on that subject he will say nothing at this time.

Pedro Roquesena Bermudez, charge d'affaires of Uruguay, was the only member of the diplomatic corps who greeted the president upon his arrival. At the front entrance to the navy yard Senator Bermudez was delayed by the marine guard, who refused to admit him without the consent of the commandant. After being delayed for 20 minutes he was admitted, and when the president appeared on the deck of the Mayflower the diplomat was among the first to rush up the gangplank. He protested to the president against the manner in which he had been treated by the marine guard.

ZION CITY

Will Be Turned Over To a Board of Directors and Run For Creditors.

Chicago, Nov. 27.—Announcement was made that John Alexander Dowie, Wilbur Glean Vollva and the other leaders of Zion are prepared to assign all their interests in the industrial affairs of the church to the city's creditors. Henceforth Zion's factories will be administered by a board of directors, consisting of seven members, headed by Receiver John C. Hatley. Its constitution will include three capitalists, who are not followers of Dowie, and this, it is believed, will insure the disinterested management of its affairs in accordance with business methods. The indebtedness of Zion City amounts, it is said, approximately to \$6,000,000, distributed among Zionists throughout the world, owners of the land on which Zion City is built, and smaller individual holders of Zion paper.

Navy Militiamen Drowned.

Washington, Nov. 27.—An unfortunate incident occurred in the lower Potomac in connection with the president's trip up the river. The yacht Onida, in the service of the District of Columbia naval militia, and on which were the commanding officers and others of the militia, had dropped down the Potomac to Piney Point to welcome the president, and was returning when a gasoline boat in tow capsized and Melvin L. Cleveland, 19, of this city, boatswain's mate, was drowned.

Burning Mine Blew Up.

Wilburton, I. T., Nov. 27.—With a record of 19 violent deaths during the last year, the Degman & McConnell coal mine No. 19 at Wilburton, blew up with great force. The mine had been on fire several days. It can not be determined whether any lives were lost.

Anti-Tobacco Crusade.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 27.—A crusade has been started against the use of tobacco at Nebraska university. Chancellor Andrews has announced that all students who chew the weed will be expelled.

Gen. Booth Angry.

London, Nov. 27.—Gen. Booth, of the Salvation army, is indignant regarding the charges emanating from the United States that out of the large sums of money collected for the army in the United States one-third goes to the Booths in England.

Pianist's Divorce.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Olga Samaro, the Russian pianist who has been touring this country, has entered suit for divorce from her husband, a Russian naval contractor. She also petitions that her stage name be made legal.

Held-Up Men Arrested.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 27.—Two men held up passengers on the Overland Limited and after arriving here held up two men in the street. They were arrested 15 minutes afterward by a posse of police.



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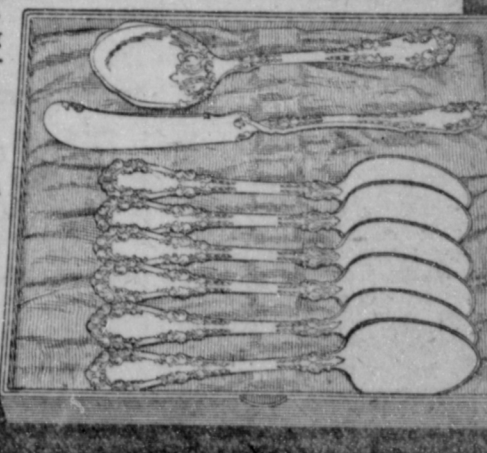
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In competition with several arcanological societies, J. Pierpont Morgan has acquired a remarkable Grecian scent box, which was unearthed at Brugg, in the canton of Aargau.

Sherman F. Denton, of the bureau of fisheries, has presented to the Agassiz museum, Harvard university, a valuable collection of Hawaiian fishes, representing 140 species.

An English paper expresses sympathy for the duchess of Connaught because a boy ran into her automobile and was killed. It would naturally have been less regrettable if the car had run into the boy with the same result.

Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, acting chief of staff, has left Washington for Cheyenne, where he will join Secretary of War Taft, and together they will make inspections of several of the large western military posts, with a view of making selections for the establishment of brigade posts.

A French experimenter, named Verrier, has succeeded in keeping certain kinds of peonies more than three months in cold storage, with the flowers in fair preservation to the end of that period. Red and white China peonies, for some unknown reason, stood the long tests better than any other blossoms.

James J. Hill is to turn literary critic. Recently he offered \$8,000 to farmers writing the best essays on agricultural subjects. The essays have been reviewed by Prof. Thomas Shaw and Prof. Hooverstadt. Mr. Hill, however, requested that prizes be withheld and not finally awarded until he could peruse the essays.

A group of several engineers and capitalists, headed by William O. Weber, of Boston, believe they have revolutionized the industrial system by a new device utilizing the power of the tides so as to manufacture compressed air. A plant is about to be erected at South Thomaston, Me., to demonstrate the value of this invention.

Prof. Henry E. Armstrong, the distinguished London scientist, has joined Lord Kelvin in a protest against the proposition submitted to the British association that the production of helium from radium has established the fact of the evolution of one element into others. Prof. Armstrong says that no one has yet handled radium in sufficient quantities to be able to say precisely what it is.

Almost at the same time two different inventors in different places have announced their success with electrical devices for seeing at a distance. They are J. B. Fowler and William H. Thompson. In Fowler's device four wires are required to accomplish the combined effect of distant vision and hearing. Details of the operation are withheld, however, on the plea of getting out a patent. Each inventor has adopted the name "Televue."

California had some big calamities this year. She has also had big crops. Her mineral products alone have been exceptional, being valued at \$43,000,000, of which \$19,000,000 represented gold and \$9,000,000 petroleum. But her greatest wealth is in her grain and fruit, and the yield this year has been phenomenal. With such prosperity it will not take long to far more than counterbalance the ruin wrought at San Francisco, serious as was that calamity.

Is there nothing which the microbe regards as sacred? It has been a prevailing belief that the fresh-laid egg was the perfection of pure and healthful food. But here come some scientific disturbers of our peace of mind to warn us that the fresh-laid egg is dangerous—that it may have become inoculated with micro-organisms which are a menace to health. Really, this seems to be carrying things a little too far. If confidence in the integrity of the hen and the purity of newly-laid "hen fruit" be destroyed, to what may we pin our faith?

Curiosity sometimes proves fatal. A new railroad line was opened in Ecuador by an American company. To the natives the cars were objects of great interest, and one of them, ignorant of the mechanism, tampered with a brake, as a result of which the car ran away and was overturned and seven persons were killed. Guilelessness of that sort is too likely to have tragic consequences.

When a girl falls in love she begins to read poetry and when a man falls in love he begins to figure on whether he can afford it.

Insurance for Workmen a State Obligation

By CHARLES R. HENDERSON,
Professor Sociology, University of Chicago.

THE advocates of social insurance in the advanced nations are not asking for charity nor for class legislation and special privileges. Social morality means cooperative action for the common welfare, and social insurance is in our times necessary to the general welfare. Life, education, health, economic prosperity of the nation depend on a secure and sufficient income for wage earners and a fund for support when disease or accident stops income at its source. Who are the parties in interest? First of all the children of our manufacturing centers, future citizen.

Collective insurance is necessary to public health. Wage earners will not and cannot provide for surgical and medical care at all commensurate with their needs. As individuals they will suffer from the effects of accidents and occupational disease until the effects become ruinous and hereditary before they will ask medical advice for which, as individuals, they know they cannot pay. An ordinary medical bill and other expenses incident to unemployment for prolonged sickness due to occupation represent a year's wages. Nor will voluntary organization meet the social demand, because associations and insurance companies select their clients by medical examinations, and many who most need insurance are thus excluded.

Every class in the nation is directly and vitally interested in having workingmen on low wages insured; the children who are to be the future producers and citizens armed with suffrage; the philanthropists who are now required to attempt the impossible task of meeting both the legitimate demands of exceptional misery and also the requirements of a misery caused by social neglect; the managers of business and enterprise, whose capital is dead without efficient labor, not to speak of the millions of wage earners themselves and persons on small income who not only toil but suffer injury as part of their service in producing commodities for us all.

As we must criticize the actual law in order to realize the beneficent ideals of the bill of rights, so we must overcome the traditional errors connected with the catchword "individualism" in order to realize the value of personality. For a genuine individualism is not, as some appear to think, equivalent to selfishness and isolation. Only in society does a man realize himself and make the most of himself. It does not speak well for the sincerity and intelligence of men who advocated unlimited individualism for the workingman while they themselves seek riches and power by all sorts of combinations, some of them legitimate. It is too late in history to return to isolated action, since the world has discovered to its advantage that collective effort multiplies the power of each member and gives him a better share in that inheritance of civilization to which millions have contributed through all ages past.

Inexpensiveness of True Happiness

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

That the highest happiness is inexpensive is seen in the fact that man's chief pleasure comes from mental culture. Upon reflection, we all discover that our happiest moments, day by day, are those when we are conscious that we have grown in manhood or womanhood through the companionship of great books and conversation with wise friends. Nothing exhilarates like a golden hour of personal growth. What a glow pervades the mind when one approaches the last pages of an inspiring story, poem or oration! The pleasure is not fiery, nor consuming. It is a gentle pleasure, like that experienced when we listen to high music, or look at a sunset, or behold a mountain side golden with autumnal splendor.

A higher form of happiness is the least expensive—the happiness of love and service. The keenest delight that ever ravished the soul of man is the delight of serving the poor and weak. That wealthy Englishman who took his art treasures to Sheffield was a wise man. He had marbles that had come from Greece, pictures from the galleries of Italy, examples of the French and Dutch schools. He did not take them to a gallery that would spread his name and fame. He founded a school of art for the working people who made knives and forks and spoons. He taught them how to spread beauty over the walls of the dining-room and parlor, and gave them models for beautiful chairs, beautiful carpets, beautiful rugs. His gallery is empty, but his heart holds something that it has never held before—happiness—that the world could not give and could never take away.

This is the joy of knowledge that the wise man can teach. The artist's joy is in giving beauty to ugly lives. After one has had their food and raiment, life's feast begins when we help and serve and do good work. That is why we so often see people who have lived arid, desert lives in prosperity, but whose career of happiness, peace and influence began when reverses began. Not many can be rich. All can be happy. The food of simplicity, the raiment that is quiet, can be enjoyed by all.

The Chinese Labor Problem in Panama

By JOE CHUE.

work in the canal than the American laborer. He can live on less, is willing to put up with more discomfort and can stand the climatic conditions on the isthmus better.

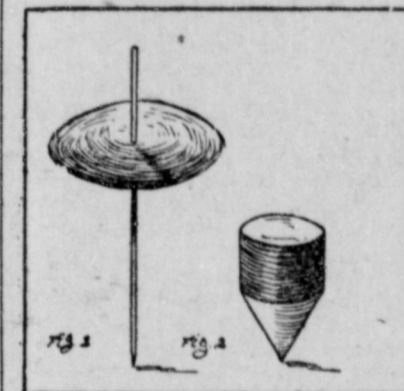
The American laborer is used to comforts in his home that the Chinese coolie has never known. He has a better home, not only because his wages allow it, but because he lives where the standards of living are higher and better. If he should go to the isthmus he would find conditions of living forced upon him that he would not long endure, and New York, or whatever place he called "home," would soon see him back again.



MAKE YOUR OWN TOPS.

Some Instructions for the Boy Handy with a Jackknife.

Every boy likes to have a top, and, as a rule, more than one suits much better than a single specimen. Different patterns can be bought, or if the expense seems too great, they can be made at home. One of the simplest forms of this plaything can be made from a large wooden button such as ladies sometimes wear on cloaks. If the button has been cov-



Two Styles of Tops.

ered the cloth must be removed. Through a hole in the center pass a small peg that will fit so tightly that the button will not slip.

Leave the peg nearly three times as long on one side of the button as it is on the other, and whittle each end to a smooth point. This will enable you to spin the top on either the long or short end, and the different motions produced will add greatly to your amusement. To set it in motion twirl the peg between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand or the palms of both hands, and at the same time drop it gently upon a floor or some other smooth surface. Figure 1 will show how this top is made and how it looks when spinning on the long end of the peg.

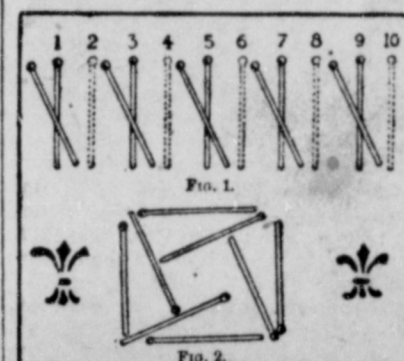
In Figure 2 there is an illustration of a whip top. This is a general favorite, and can be easily made, says the Montreal Herald. Take a piece of wood that is shaped like a cylinder, and about one and a half inches in diameter. With the compasses mark out the exact center of the stick at one end. At this point bore a small hole into which drive a piece of iron wire. This wire should be cut off about three-eighths of an inch from the wood.

Now make two circles around the wood. The first one is to be an inch from the end in which the wire has been driven, and the other one three-quarters of an inch beyond. Commence at the first circle, and with a sharp knife cut the wood down to a point and smooth this cut surface with a file. The picture shows the exact shape in which the top should be made.

CLEVER NEW MATCH TRICKS.

Arrangement of Ten Matches Which Will Puzzle Your Friends.

The first trick requires ten matches, which must be laid out as shown in Fig. 1. The problem is: How can they be arranged into pairs, taking each of five matches in turn across



The Two Match Tricks Illustrated.

two others? Number the matches from left to right in your mind and then solve as follows: 4 to 1, 6 to 3, 8 to 5, 10 to 7 and 2 to 5.

Now for the second trick. Take two of the matches away, leaving eight, and proceed to form them so they will make four right-angled triangles and two squares. The smaller square should be made first by four matches as shown in Fig. 2, and then the remaining four matches added, forming the second square, thus giving the geometrical result asked for.

Poor Human Nature.

If you take all the vanity and selfishness out of some people there isn't much left.—London Tit-Bits.

FOURTEEN MISTAKES OF LIFE.

Are You Making Any of Them in Your Life?

Some thoughtful person has condensed the important mistakes of life and decides that there are just 14 of them. Most people believe there is no limit to the mistakes of life; that they are like drops in the ocean, or the sands of the seashore, in number. But here are the 14 great mistakes:

It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly.

To measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in the world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavor to mold all dispositions alike.

To yield to immaterial trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate all that needs alleviation so far as lies in our power.

Not to make allowances for the infirmities of others.

To consider everything impossible that we cannot perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To expect to be able to understand everything.

To believe the 'Almighty' made one almost perfect individual, and that you are that one.

DOUBLE TIT-TAT-TOE.

A Game That is a Little More Complicated Than the Single.

Of course you all know the old game of "Tit-Tat-Toe, Three in a Row," which almost every boy and girl in this country has played at school, filling slate after slate with the cross lines and the little circles or crosses between them. It is not a

X	X	O		
X		O	O	
O	O	O		
X	X	X	O	

The Double Tit-Tat-Toe.

very interesting game for a boy or girl of ten or twelve, and he or she is apt to look upon it with scorn as a pastime for only the younger ones. But have you ever tried "double tit-tat-toe"? That is a different thing. You make four cross lines, as shown in cut, and, as you can readily see, there are nearly twice as many spaces for moves as in the old game, and of course nearly twice as much quick thinking is required to keep your opponent from scoring until you score yourself. In fact, it is utterly impossible to keep any one from scoring three in a row, so in this new game it takes "four in a row" to win.

There are no end of unexpected complications to it, and even "grown-ups" need not despise it as a test of quick wits. If they do you can soon change their attitude toward it by beating them time after time.

Young People Need Sleep.

Sleep, and how much of it the average person needs, was one of the subjects considered by the British association at its annual meeting. The scientific men were agreed that no universal rule can be laid down; but they were also agreed that Wellington's saying, "Six hours for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool," would place the author of it, if he had done nothing else, in the eighth class, says the Youth's Companion. An abundance of sleep for young people during the period of growth was urged with unanimous insistence, and the advice was re-enforced by a letter from the head of a boys' school, where the breakfast hour had been changed from seven o'clock to eight, with an immediate improvement in the character of the work done.

Self-Respect Needed.

There is no one thing so necessary for one's real advancement in life as a thorough self-respect. You must think well of yourself, or others will not respect you.—Success Magazine.

DRAWING LESSON FOR BEGINNERS.



See if you can make a picture of a doctor out of the picture of a bottle of medicine.—Boston Globe.



DRINKING IN ILL-REPUTE.

Evidence of Decline of Alcoholism in England.

Consul Frank W. Mahin, of Nottingham, in writing on the decrease of drinking and drunkenness in England, says:

The truth of such a statement would probably be doubted by the casual observer of the number of intoxicated people on the streets and of men and women entering public houses. But the evidence is derived from a comparative study of social conditions and from the customs returns and the reports of beer brewing companies. No doubt another trustworthy guide is the tendency of public sentiment, which is unquestionably in the direction of sobriety. Temperance societies in this country are growing in numbers and influence. Outside of these, the abuse of intoxicants in its relation to mental and physical health is receiving much attention. A special committee last year made an exhaustive investigation of the subject and reported to parliament.

The substance of this report was, at the request of temperance societies, published by the authorities of several London and provincial boroughs through placards posted on billboards and distributed in factories and workshops. The Nottingham placard, signed by the chairman of the city council's health committee, the city's medical officer and the town clerk, reads as follows:

"The report of the committee presented to parliament by command of his majesty states that:

"The abuse of alcoholic stimulants is a most potent and deadly agent of physical deterioration.

"Alcoholic persons are specially liable to tuberculosis and all inflammatory disorders.

"Evidence was placed before the committee showing that in abstinence is to be sought the source of muscular vigor and activity.

"The lunacy figures show a large and increasing number of admissions of both sexes which are due to drink.

"The following facts, recognized by the medical profession and placarded all over France by order of the government, are published in order to carry out the recommendation of the committee and to bring home to men and women the fatal effects of alcohol on physical efficiency:

"1. Alcoholism is a chronic poisoning resulting from the habitual use of alcohol (whether as spirits, wine or beer), which may never go as far as drunkenness.

"2. It is a mistake to say that those doing hard work require stimulants. As a fact, no one requires alcohol as either food or tonic.

"3. Alcohol is really a narcotic, dulling the nerves, like laudanum or opium, but is more dangerous than either in that often its first effect is to weaken a man's self-control while his passions are excited; hence the number of crimes which occur under its influence.

"4. Spirits, as usually taken, rapidly produce alcoholism, but milder alcoholic drinks, as beer, and even elder, drunk repeatedly every day, produce, after a time, alcoholic poisoning with equal certainty.

"5. The habit of drinking leads to the ruin of families, the neglect of social duties, disgust for work, misery, theft and crime. It leads also to the hospital, for alcohol produces the most various and the most fatal diseases, including paralysis, insanity, disease of the stomach and liver and dropsy. It also paves the way to consumption, and frequenters of public houses furnish a large proportion of the victims of this disease. It complicates and aggravates all acute diseases. Typhoid fever, pneumonia and erysipelas are rapidly fatal in the subject of alcoholism.

"6. The sins of alcoholic parents are visited on the children. If these survive infancy they are threatened with idiocy or epilepsy, and many are carried away by tuberculosis, meningitis or phthisis (consumption).

"7. In short, alcoholism is the most terrible enemy to personal health, to family happiness and to national prosperity."

Influence of Cigarettes.

People are only too liable to mistake cause and effect. Prof. Charles Mohr, of the Hahnemann Medical college, says that it "has been proved that the free use of cigarettes by boys has a tendency to make thieves and liars out of them," and that most of the boys haled before the police court were slaves to the tobacco habit. We should turn it around: Boys who are naturally thieves and liars are almost all addicted to the cigarette habit.

The First Teetotal Pledge.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the signing of the first English teetotal pledge, drafted at Preston by the late Joseph Livesey, was celebrated on September 1. The original has passed into the possession of Mr. John Cook, the head of the well-known tourist agency, and is still carefully preserved in a strong frame. Mr. Livesey's son William, now residing at Preston, is in his ninety-first year, and is the oldest pledged teetotaler in the world.

ROAD AND FARM IMPROVEMENT

RAIN WATER STORAGE BARRELS.

Convenient Arrangement by Which a Supply May Be Kept on Hand.

The Town and Country Journal of Australia illustrates a method of arranging rain barrels in a series which will appeal to our farmers. Several large barrels are set in a row on a suitable platform and connected with pipes near the top. As the barrel A is filled, the overflow runs into barrel B, and so on until C is also filled. Water is used each time from the barrel furthest from the eave spout with the



Rain Water Storage Barrels.

result that space emptied each time is such that it will be filled readily in the case of rain. While this is not important it is the only method by which a full barrel is assured until the neighboring barrels are emptied.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

A Large Investment That Should Be Well Looked After.

If you have not gathered up, cleaned and properly housed your farming implements, and protected them from rust and weather, do so at once, before the snows and rains come on. The total amount of the farmer's investment in machinery is necessarily large, and it is the part of prudence for him to take good care of it. In a machine shop or factory, every piece of machinery is in use day after day. The farmer is obliged to buy and keep in repair a dozen machines which he has use for only a few days out of the year. He runs his mowing machine perhaps two weeks altogether; his binder half that time, and his hay tedder perhaps not three days all told. The wheat and corn drills come in for only a few days' use, and the potato planter and digger for no longer period. During the remainder of the year it is necessary to care for and properly house these machines in order to keep them in good condition.

A few years ago an ingenious Yankee invented what is called a "Universal Tool," consisting of a hollow handle with a screw top and holding a chisel, screw-driver, gimlet, tack puller and many other small handy tools which may be clamped in the small end of the handle as needed. Perhaps, says the Farm Journal, an equally ingenious person will some day invent a "universal machine," which, by an exchange of parts and attachments, may serve the combined purposes which now make necessary many implements. Such an invention would prove a great benefaction to agriculture.

BURNED-CLAY ROADS.

Experiment Being Tried by Agricultural Department.

The public roads office of the United States department of agriculture is experimenting with a novel method of making roads. The experiments have so far been confined to the clay or "gumbo" roads in Mississippi, and the experiments are altogether new. The roadway selected for treatment is graded to an even width between ditches and then plowed as deeply as possible. Furrows are then dug across the road from ditch to ditch, four feet apart. Cordwood is then placed in the ridges thus formed, the plowed clay is laid thereon in layers, care being taken to provide flues in order that the wood will readily burn and bake the clay. When the firing is completed the treated clay is rolled and compacted to eight inches in thickness. The clay has been changed by the burning into clinkers, which compact into a solid roadbed, which will not form mud. The cost of such road in a country where wood sells at \$1.30 a cord was \$1,478 per mile, and while the wearing qualities of the road have not been ascertained, it is believed that it will wear as well as other made roads. In many sections, says Farm Journal, the drawback would doubtless be in the difficulty in obtaining wood. Perhaps petroleum might be introduced as a substitute.

FARM NOTES.

Do not place any of the hives next to the cellar floor. It is advisable to have a part of the cellar partitioned off, so that when entering for vegetables, etc., the bees are not disturbed. Not too late to sow rye on the bare ground. Do it! There are 99,777 miles of road in Pennsylvania. Be a farmer—But don't be a drone. Clean up the walks and drives. Cut the long grass and weeds around the buildings. The drug known as pink root (Spigelia Marilandica) is useful as a vermifuge. The department of agriculture has issued a little pamphlet about it.

SAND AND CLAY ROADS.

A Mixture of Sand Clay, Sand and Gravel Makes Compact Surface.

In the state of Minnesota a road of deep sand with the road bed channeled out about six inches deep was treated with a load of clay spread out the width of the wheel track, and about 16 feet in length. The same day an equal amount of fine gravel was spread over the clay. Of course this was a very thin covering, but after the first heavy rains the heavy loads passing over churned the gravel, clay and the underlying loose sand into a soft mush, which, when it dried out and became packed, made a hard composite of these three materials. This road has stood the test of nine years of travel.

There were three reasons why this road was made so cheaply and easily. First, the grade was level. Second, the sides of the road bed retained the materials. Third, the sticky nature of the clay bound together both the gravel and the fine sand already there. This road proved to be as good as the average country dirt road and cost less than \$1 per rod.

Last year another road was repaired by using double the amount of clay, that is, a load for about eight feet, with half as much gravel. This road had a fair foundation. The result was one of the finest roads in the country. The cost was about \$350 per mile. It will last seven or eight years without much repair.

Another very sandy road was repaired with a load of loose gravel for every eight feet. It was a partial failure as the gravel did not pack well. Recently gravel intermixed with black loam has been placed on this road with good results, making a hard, durable surface.

Of course, where the grade was steep more material was used and the road was made more crowning to prevent the water from washing out the track. A piece of road was tried with clay alone. The clay was put on rather heavily so that it could not, by heavy loads, cut into the sand beneath. The sequel was after heavy rains an almost impassable road. To remedy this the sand at the sides was scraped and shoveled on the clay, to the depths of several inches where it soon became mixed with the clay, producing a good surface but not as good as gravel would have made.

First, from this we infer that a very small quantity of clay mixed with the sand of the road will greatly improve it.

Second, that it is a mistake to put a heavy coat of clay over sand unless an abundance of gravel can be procured to mix with it.

Third, that heavy clay roads at times having bad mud holes can be improved by adding two or three inches of sand, which will soon become mixed with the clay, making it more friable and less liable to become muddy and full of holes.

The gravel was hauled at about an average distance of 1 1/4 miles and the clay about three-fourths of a mile.

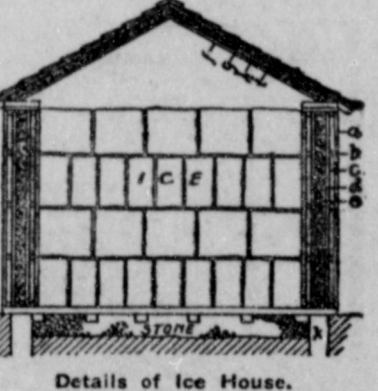
The cost of about four miles repaired this year and last was nearly \$1,500, or about \$375 per mile.

Where the clay is nearby and the gravel at a considerable distance, most of the material may be clay, but if the conditions are reversed, gravel should be the principal material, using enough clay to bind the materials in a hard solid mass.

BUILDING AN ICE HOUSE.

Small One for the Farm Which Can Be Easily Built.

The illustration shows a handy ice house that needs little explanation, says Farm and Home. It is 12x16 feet in size, and will hold 45 tons. It is built double boarded on both sides and roof and the space between the studs is filled with shavings, sawdust, charcoal dust or other material. Inch boards are shown at a



Details of Ice House.

and f; b is 1x2 inch strips nailed on inch boards; c, placed on the stud; d shows two thicknesses of paper. The inside is finished in the same way. It is covered with a shingle roof. Ventilators at each end under the roof will take out the moist air.

Nature as an Advertiser.

An Ohio farmer asserts that Nature has produced on his farm a combination of pumpkin and tomato, with the result that while preserving their usual outward appearance, the pumpkins taste like tomatoes, and the tomatoes like pumpkins. How are these misguided fruits going to square themselves with the pure food commission? asks Rural New Yorker.

Weight of Feed for Horses.

It is said that in the army horses are fed 14 pounds of oats and 15 pounds of hay for each 1,000 pounds of live weight. For the same weight of mules nine pounds of oats are fed. That is about what mule breeders claim in saying that their animals are more economical feeders.

Age of Golden Promise

Thanksgiving Day of the Myriad Years Has Dawned for All the World.

Out of floods of tropic heat the great earth rolls, and the cool November days make the heart glad as the work of the summer is revealed to us. By day the great autumn sun is shedding glory upon the world it loves; by night the glowing stars are flashing messages of night and splendor to man, while above, the great, encircling Milky Way sends to us impulses for good beyond our deepest guess. With the harvests of the nation overflowing the great treasures of the farms, and the growing millions of the new race looking forward to a winter of achievement as successful as the season of growth, we may feel the life of all the earth within our veins.

The season is the millennial dawn, not only for the year, but for the centuries. "Truth forever on the mountains watching till the day begun" has seemed to mock us, but in the glad messages of peace, of education, of liberty, of awakening life in lands that sat in darkness we may read this autumn as never before confirmation of the prophecies and forewarnings of the seers who study star and soul. As though some fortunate star, far off, had begun to shine faintly upon us 20 centuries ago and now, having come near after billions of miles of journeyings, were giving us the impulse to become at one with God, so the soul of all mankind is quickened and the great Babylon is fallen, and the Kingdom of the Spirit is established, even amid the rising dust of its desolation. Darkened is that mind that has not felt the influences of the New Day. Out of a land where, a century or two ago savage men were the only people, there comes to-day the voice of the mightiest sons of the mightiest people.

Not a poet's dream is this new age of golden promise. It was brought forth with tears and crucifixions in the long ago, when the plains of Palestine were cold with winter winds. It was struggled for when men and wom-

nations that cry out against waste and destruction. The making of peace with justice. The mighty songs and affirmations of strong men who labor, but labor not as slaves. To you personally the sign of the drawing near of the kingdom is the open hand. The hand that reaches toward you with love. Tiny hands of little people fresh from a life in the spiritual realms we do not see. Large hands that men who toil and suffer greatly extend to you. Clean hands of youths and maids who do not comprehend, but love. God gives us signs in street and home and store. The sign of the giving hand, the receiving hand that also gives unseen gifts. The sign of the kindly glance, the smiling face, the quiet sympathy, the supporting arm when all is dimmed with tears.

There is no God but God, oh, burdened one! There is no power but His. No matter how the world has disciplined you, remember that. And now in this time of festival, be strong in the good you feel within, be confident and unafraid and make Thanksgiving real. When thou makest a feast, said Jesus, do not be anxious to get only fashionable folk, but invite those who have need of you—the unfortunate, those you can help. If you do this you shall have joy from the Father. Heed well this advice. When you make your feast, bring to it those who have need of you. Perhaps your own relatives will more than fill your table. Bring to it those who have need, not of turkey dinners, but of your spiritual bread and wine. So crushed, so maimed, so halt and blind are some whom God meant should in this life be beautiful and strong, that no feast can be to them so welcome as the feast of kindly, helpful love and gentle compassion. Defects of temper are as hard to bear as defects of bone, the bound and crooked thought is as much an affliction as the bound and crooked limb. In your thankfulness be careful to manifest your grat-



—New York Times.

en gave their blood as a testimony to the dominance of the spiritual, when the long hours of the dark ages were marked by the fog of that burned, when the later light was upheld by church reformers, and the singers who sang alone with God. Now Truth, the Spirit of Freedom, has gained for itself captains and kings and mighty men of war and peace. It is enthroned in council chambers and is dictating peace at The Hague and in many a land, for the people, weary of the cruelty of kingcraft and the ancient forms, are already dead.

In such an environment the family life is being transmuted. "He who does not love shall not build a home; she who is not established in love shall go forth" is the decree of the purifying thought which unsees men and women are panic-stricken as they face. Our households seem to crumble, but the "Master builds again" and the charmed life of goodness shall make every desolate heart bright and like an altar stone when love has made the work complete.

Verily I say unto you that many prophets and kings have prayed to see these things, and have not seen them. You, who walk carelessly in the common day are permitted to even now behold a mystery of God. The spirit is abroad in human hearts, and the turmoil that many deplore is the call or the Angel of the Morning. The Thanksgiving day of the myriad years has come.

Did you look to see the better of laws with trumpeters upon the hills and archangels in the valleys with a host in purple and scarlet and gold coming with glittering spears amid the clouds of heaven? "The kingdom cometh not with observation." You shall see its hosts in the streets of the city as they go about their work in the consciousness that they are not as driven cattle but are dwellers with the Christ, heirs of God from the beginning, saintly in their final nature, reverent in their aspirations, bound to the perfection which is absolute joy.

What is the Thanksgiving message to you? What is the sign of its appearing?

First, these mighty proofs of the divine life among men. The shouting of

1855 Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states. Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

Which Department Will You Enter?

THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, and all modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

Living Expenses are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

School Fees are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

Payment must be in advance, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the month. Installments are as follows:

For Winter Term (12 weeks)—First day, \$17.00 (besides \$1 deposit); 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; total, \$29. If paid all in advance, \$28.

For Spring Term (10 weeks)—First day, \$14.40; 28th day, \$5.40; 56th day, \$2.70; total, \$22.50. If paid all in advance, \$22.00.

The two terms together, paid for in advance, at a reduction of \$2.50, making only \$49.00.

Longer Winter Term, (16 weeks)—First day, \$20.60; 28th day, \$6.00; 56th day, \$6.00; 84th day, \$5.40; total, \$38.00. If paid all in advance, \$37.00.

Refunding. Students excused to leave before end of term receive back all they have advanced on board and room, except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week, and a fee of fifty cents is charged for leaving the boarding hall and fifty cents for leaving a room in term time. There is no refunding of incidental fee.

It Pays to Stay. When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The First Day of winter term is January 2, 1907.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE, BERE A, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour

Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.

Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be hard to beat

"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour

Potts & Duerson,

Whites Station, Ky.

THE HOME

Rice and How to Cook It.

By Mrs. HILL.

Rice must be thoroughly washed to remove all grit and loose starch. The easiest way is to put the rice in a strainer and set it in a pan of cold water. Rub the rice between the hands, and lift it out of the water, changing the water until the water is clean. Drain, place in the upper part of a double boiler and pour two cups of boiling water on one cup of rice. Add half a teaspoonful of salt, and boil until soft. Stir rice with a fork instead of a spoon so the grain will not be broken. Usually rice will absorb twice its bulk of water, but when milk is used more moisture will be needed. When the grains are soft and the moisture absorbed, remove the cover and let the steam escape, so the rice will be dry.

Rice With Cheese.

Take cooked rice and put in a shallow baking dish in layers, alternating with grated or thinly sliced cheese. Sprinkle the layers with bits of butter, salt to taste and a little red pepper. Use bread crumbs for the top layer. Pour milk over all until half the depth of the rice, set in oven and bake until top is well browned.

Rice With Eggs.

Prepare the same as for the rice with cheese but use thinly sliced hard-boiled eggs in place of the cheese.

Boiled rice is good to use as a vegetable in place of potatoes. They are both composed largely of starch and should not both be served at the same time.

THE SCHOOL

The Exposition.

By Prof. J. W. Dinsmore.

There are three elements necessary to a successful exposition. The first is a teacher who can plan and execute, the cooperation of pupils and patrons and times for preparation. Like the exhibition it is for every member of the school. Ordinarily the best time for it is at the close of the term. If the pupils know in good time that specimens of their work in every branch are to be exhibited it will be a strong incentive to progress. If specimens of penmanship, drawing and the like are taken in the beginning of the term and laid away to be compared with others taken near the close it will add to the inducement to effort. Specimens should also be taken from time to time, say at the end of each month. Good paper should be used and great pains taken in the matter of neatness and accuracy.

In such studies as penmanship, spelling, drawing, and numbers, methods of procedure will readily suggest themselves; others may be more difficult. Making reading lessons is an excellent practice, and not very difficult when once understood. Familiar subjects should be chosen such as, Nut Gathering, sorghum making, gathering berries, making a bouquet, etc. A nice drawing on the margin of the page suggestive of the subject, as a stalk of cane, a bunch of berries, a flower, adds an effective touch.

This you will say is not reading but composition. It is composition truly enough, but why not reading? Pupils will read their own composition better and enjoy it more than that found in books. Neat little pictures can be cut from advertisements and to serve a like purpose.

Physiology is a good subject for written work. Even if the teaching is oral valuable lessons can be given with some simple illustration; the pupils can write out the substance of what has been developed in the class. Nature study also furnishes an inexhaustible supply of interesting material. Every month in the year has its products and the study of birds, insects, weeds, flowers and crops affords a delightful variety for the cultivation of the mind and the specimens and written descriptions that can easily be secured will make an interesting and instructive display. In fact when the work of preparing for an exposition is once started there is no trouble in finding material. The greatest danger will be in having too much so that it will be confusing.

Considerable care is necessary in arranging the display so that it can be easily seen and understood. As much as possible should be put on the walls that it may be seen without handling. A blank wall is much to be preferred. The work of the several grades should be arranged in order beginning with the first. Each grade should be ticketed and further distinguished by some kind of boundary line. When the available wall space is exhausted boards may be placed around the sides of the room about three feet high and the same order of arrangement observed. This will give sufficient space.

A whole afternoon is not too much to devote to an exposition in a district school. The advanced pupils should be shown how to conduct visitors around the room and explain the work. They and the teacher will find plenty to do. Every parent will want to see the work of his or her children and then compare it with that of others. It often happens that a boy who has been absent a considerable portion of the time will have a poor showing. The parent will ask the reason for this and the explanation should be forthcoming. "Eddie was absent so many days or weeks and fell behind his class." No better object lesson can be furnished and it will be strange if the parents do not determine that Eddie shall not be kept out of school on any frivolous pretext hereafter. Many exclamations will also be made about excellence of the display as most of the visitors never saw anything to equal it. No such thing was thought of in their day. Interest and pride in the skill and proficiency of their children will be aroused and they will carry away a greater realization of the value of a day in school than they ever had.

The children likewise will feel that their efforts have been appreciated and determine to go on to still greater achievements. When all is over each pupil may carry with him such of his own work as he desires to preserve. It will serve for future comparisons. The author has given many such expositions and always with the most gratifying results.

THE FARM

Ditching.

By H. M. WASHBURN.

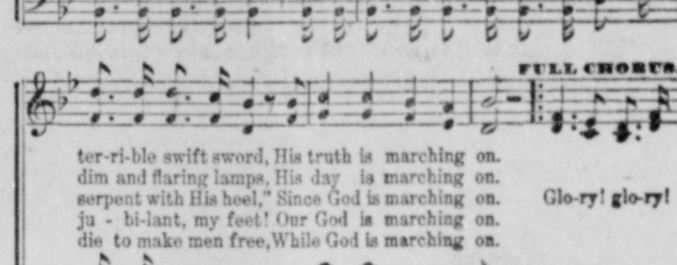
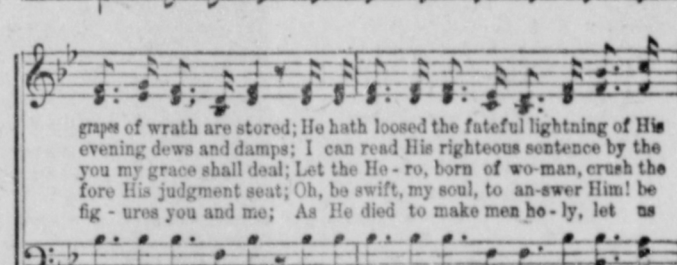
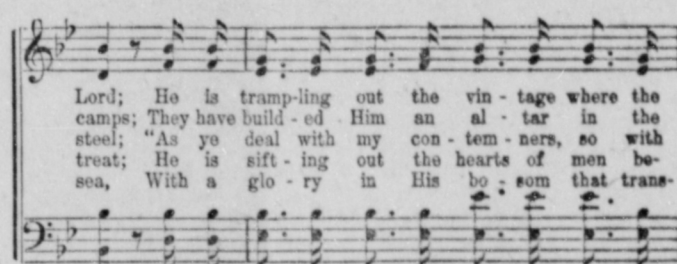
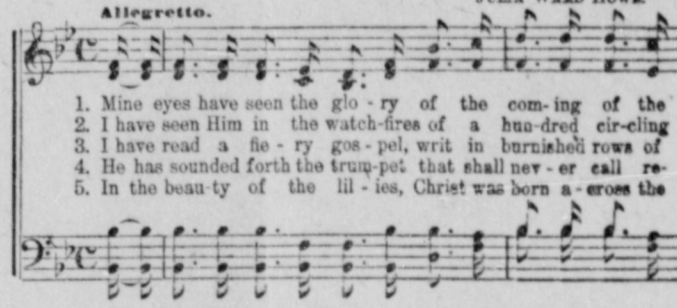
In order to do any good at ditching one must have a spade, a shovel, a line, about one hundred feet long, three crosses, a ditch scoop, and a pole about eight feet long. The best spade for this use is the regulation ditching spade the blade of which is about five inches wide and fourteen inches long. With this you can cut more dirt than with any other spade, for being narrow it slides into the earth easier and being long it goes deeper. And usually you can move out four of these spade fulls while you are moving three of the others. The shovel that is best for this purpose is the short handle, round-pointed shovel, number XXXX. This sized shovel holds about as much dirt as a man wishes to handle ten hours at a stretch. The round point allows it to enter the earth more freely than the square pointed shovel. Usually a cotton cord about the size of a match is used. The crosses are made from two pieces of two by four, about seven feet in length. These are nailed together about fourteen inches from one end by one nail, so they can slide freely by each other like scissors. The ditch scoop is used when you intend to put tile in the ditch. It is an instrument shaped like a quarter tile and about one foot long with a long handle placed in the center.

Equipped with these tools you are ready to enter the field in which the surveyor has staked off the course of the ditch. Beginning at the mouth of the ditch, you draw your line along the stakes for one hundred feet, but do not fasten your string to the surveyor's stakes, but stick your stakes about four inches away from those already there. Then with your spade you open the ditch. This you make various widths according to the depth you must go. But do not make the mistake commonly made by making your ditch too wide. Under no conditions should you make a common field ditch more than twenty inches wide, and only when you have to go more than four feet deep should you make it as wide as that. Usually sixteen to eighteen inches is wide enough. Keep with your line on one side and your ditch the same width. After going over this once with the spade, if you are a clean spader, you had better spade it again before removing the loose dirt. Thus with spade and shovel you remove all the dirt within a foot or sixteen inches of the right depth. Then you must stretch your line overhead. This is done by use of the crosses. Measure off seven feet on your pole and make a large notch. If your plan

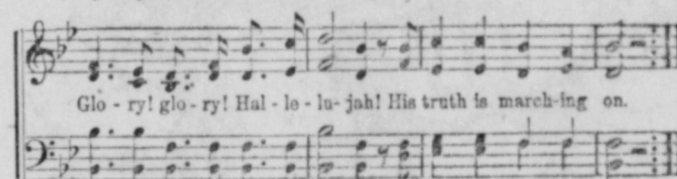
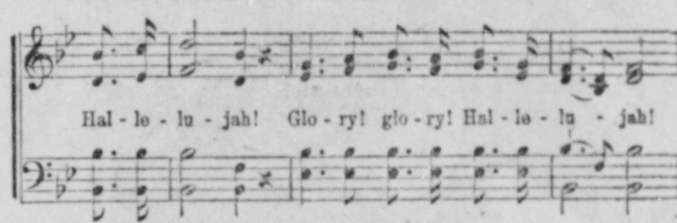
calls for four feet at the first stake, then you place your string three feet above the top of the small stake, level with the top of the ground. You will find these stakes every fifty feet along the ditch. At each stake put a cross and placing it above the stake equal to the difference between the reading on the plan for that stake and seven feet. Then you must stretch your line tight in these crosses. Then with pole at hand, you spade the dirt out, leaving about three inches more to remove. After removing all loose dirt with your shovel, you remove the remainder of the earth with the scoop, keeping the bottom just seven feet from the line above. Now you are ready for the tile. After these have been placed in and the ends well joined together, you begin the filling. Don't try to lift your dirt while filling; this wastes time and energy. Just slide the shovel to the edge of the ditch and let the dirt pour off the shovel. Put all loose dirt on top of the ditch, for it will be sure to settle that much or more. By all means keep all tools free from earth which clogs a rusty spade or shovel. If the implement is clogged too badly, use some kerosene, which will soon give you a tool free from dirt.

Battle Hymn of the Republic.

JULIA WARD HOWE.



BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC. Concluded.



Note.—This song was inspired by a visit of Mrs. Howe to the "Circulating Camps" around Washington, gathered for the defense of the Capital, early in the War of 1861-5.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part this Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER XII.—Continued.

Darkness prevented any hostilities after 10 o'clock p. m. The enemy's pickets and ours were in close proximity. Their force in our front were busy chopping and felling trees the latter part of the night, making a great noise, and not until 4 o'clock a. m. on the 20th did we learn that the whole Union line had moved back over one and one-half miles and the officer of the day had not yet notified me to fall back, and I did not intend to vacate without orders or a fight, and the latter event appeared certain as the light of day appeared. I knew I could trust my company against any equal number of men and went along their line and instructed each in case of their being hard pressed how to re-tire in line. The cold, frosty nights made us shiver for overcoats. We were aware of our perilous condition, without any support, but coolly awaited events. About dawn a heavy fog arose from the river and spread over the surrounding country. Under cover of this the rebel skirmish line withdrew, probably with the intention of being relieved by fresh pickets. They fell back over a small hill. At this time General Sheridan and staff passed in the rear of our little company of forgotten pickets. I sent Lieutenant Lewis to the road to halt the general. He gave me orders to withdraw my men immediately, adding that such gross neglect on the part of a field of pickets would be looked into. My company retired in line until reaching the open land, and then succeeded in joining the regiment and while trying to boil some coffee for breakfast (our darky cooks had not put in an appearance) we were ordered into line without the coveted coffee and "ned." Our brigade was detached from the division, and was assigned a position near the center of the new line of battle, which was generally protected by slight and hastily formed breastworks, made of rails, logs, stone or anything that could be conveniently had. The enemy's evident intention was to force their way between us and Chattanooga.

The battle was recommenced at 8

o'clock a. m., and at 10 o'clock became furious all along the line. Col. Barnes was ordered to go to the support of one of General Thomas' divisions on the left center, who was being hard pressed. Hastily calling in our skirmishers, we doubled-quick about one and one-half miles, halted, dressed up our line, and had just time to wipe the dust and sweat from our eyes, when two of our regiments, the 1st Ohio and the 8th Kentucky, were both placed under command of Col. McLean commanding the 1st, and ordered to go to the support of General Rouseau, one-half mile further to the right. We resumed the double-quick and passed down the rear of General Reynolds' regulars, who were busily engaged pouring volley after volley into the rebel ranks, the balls of the latter making lively music about our ears. We entered a cornfield that had lately been laid waste, we being in column by companies. In our front, at the other side of the field, we saw the 15th Kentucky and two other regiments falling back, having exhausted their ammunition. The exulting rebels, under Breckinridge, were pressing forward, but not in very good order. Though their bullets were making the cornstalks rattle in a very unpleasant manner, Col. McLean gave the order, "On the right, into line, march!" This command was repeated by the clear, ringing voice of our young and gallant Major Clark. We executed this maneuver at the double-quick, with as much precision as we ever did on the drill field. As soon as Rouseau's men cleared our front our boys opened fire at will. When within sixty yards of the enemy, the order was given and repeated at the top of the voice of every captain: "Fix bayonets, charge!" The cheer the 8th Kentucky then gave as we made that charge, will doubtless cause every surviving member's heart to swell with pride as often as memory recurs to it. But by some mistake of one of General Thomas' aides reporting to him that there was a gap in General Brannan's line (one of his brigades being in echelon caused this apparent opening), consequently General Wood was ordered to close up on Brannan's right. This move made an actual opening of a brigade's length in the line half a mile to our right. The enemy had, during the short lull spoken of, been massing their right. The enemy had, during the lull spoken of, been massing their forces on our right, and they took immediate advantage of the opening,

REAL ESTATE

I have a farm containing 74 acres, next to the pike, and in reach of Berea College. This is a very good farm. It has a large house on it, good water, good barn and a good orchard. There are 15 acres in grass. This farm is worth more than I ask for it. There is now 4 acres in tobacco on the place that is as fine as there is in Madison county.

Any one wanting this place will do well to call and see J. P. Bicknell at once.

I also have improved and unimproved lots in Berea for sale.

I can furnish you with anything you want—farm implements, fertilizer, Weber wagons, buggies, paints, oils, roofing, steel and galvanized. I make a specialty in putting on roofing. If you will call at my store I will show you the latest, best and most economical oil stores that are on the market. A perfect beauty and a great comfort to the lady in the kitchen. I have a very complete line of groceries, hardware, dry goods, clothing; and if you want a good suit of clothes at very little money, come and see me.

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

WHO SAID GROCERIES

She ought to have said it through the telephone (No. 33) or have called in person and talked on the subject to

W. D. LOGSDON

When you want good things at low prices, he's the man to talk with.

20 pounds Granulated Sugar \$1.00
Try a Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth55
White Rose Flour, per Sack50
12 Pint Cups15

All orders taken before 10 o'clock will be delivered before noon.

All orders taken between 10 and 3 will be delivered afternoon.

Logsdon's Up-to-Date Grocery Store

charging into this gap with a powerful force, striking one brigade of Wood's division in flank, and sweeping it away, and also driving back the right of Brannan's line. Through this wide breach poured a long line of rebels, taking two batteries and instantly turning them on our right flank and the rear of General Reynolds' line, sending a perfect storm of grape and canister shot into our lines. At the same time we were in a brisk skirmish with the enemy in our front. This state of affairs made it impossible for us to hold our position many minutes without certain capture; many of our noble boys were wounded. Private S. Lynch, Company K, was literally torn to pieces by a shell. Our retreat was necessarily a running the gauntlet between two fires, while the enemy was trying to close on us and cut us off. About twenty of the Eighth were captured, principally the wounded.

Where a whole regiment, without a single exception does its duty in action, as our boys did here, individual mention, probably should not be made but the squad that stuck to Sergeant R. Cox and the flag, through the cornstalks on this occasion, certainly deserves exceptional praise: Ab. Wiseman and W. Townsend, Company K; J. Tipton, Company C; P. Dennis, "Gart" Conner and C. Webb, Company H; Barnett and a few others. Tipton, Barnett and King were wounded and taken, but the other boys saved the flag. This coming under my immediate notice must be taken for my apology for special mention.

(To be continued.)



QUAKER RICE

From Sunup to Sundown you can eat Quaker Rice with satisfaction and joy. It is carefully selected and perfect rice kernels, puffed and thoroughly cooked, giving to it a delicious crispness and a delicate daintiness so different from anything you have eaten.

QUAKER PUFFED RICE is rich in nutriment, easily digested and exceedingly appetizing. Children and older folks can eat Quaker Rice at meals and between meals. 'Tis better to heat before serving. Recipes for dairy Christmas confections will be found on every package of Quaker Rice, such as Quaker Rice Candy, Quaker Rice Brittle, etc. Quaker Rice parties are now the popular caper among the young, and for all of these Quaker Rice confections can be easily and quickly made in your own home.

G. M. GREEN

MAIN STREET. Phone No. 98. Deliveries made to all parts of the city.

YOU THINK

we are advertising a cheap Fountain Pen to be sold at a high price, but you are

MISTAKEN.

It's just the other way. We are offering to

GIVE YOU

a fine Fountain Pen, one that you couldn't buy for less than \$1.50 alone, and

THE CITIZEN

one year for only

\$1.50

Address,
The Citizen,
Berea, Ky.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

Farms for Sale.

Fifty-acre farms in Mississippi, school and church convenient, good land, well watered, on the railroad. Price, \$1500 to \$2000, according to improvements. Five years time, no interest. Supplies for first year to experienced farmers who can offer good references. For particulars address Southern Commercial Co., Natchez, Miss.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Copy for changes in advertisements or for new ones should be handed in as early as possible. To be sure of getting into the current number they must be in editor's hands by Monday night.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. N. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

TENTACLES OF DEATH

APPROACH CHAMBERLAIN, GREAT ENGLISH PROTECTIONIST.

BLIND AND VICTIM OF PARALYSIS.

The Statesman's Faithful American Wife is His Constant Attendant.

London, Nov. 23.—Joseph Chamberlain, the most picturesque of the living statesmen of Great Britain, is believed to be dying at his home in Birmingham. For four months he has not appeared in public and it has just been learned that he is a victim of paralysis.

The once powerful debater and political manipulator, who held the destinies of the empire in his hand, is a mere wreck of his former self. Almost sightless and unable to articulate the most simple words, he sits in his splendid home, bolstered up with pillows, awaiting the final summons. It is evident to his friends that he will never recover and that the end can not long be delayed.

Mr. Chamberlain's attendant is his charming wife, who was Miss Endicott, of Massachusetts, a daughter of President Cleveland's former secretary of war. She remains with her distinguished husband constantly and sees that his every wish is attended to at once.

Realizes End is Near.

Mr. Chamberlain dimly realizes that he is nearing the end of the journey, but he still takes a great interest in his splendid orchard, which is without an equal in the British empire. Twice a day he is wheeled to it in an invalid chair and for an hour at a time he will remain, a pathetic figure surrounded by the flowers which he loved and cherished so fondly. He is barely able to move and when he tires he makes it known by a feeble inclination of the head, and then he is wheeled back to his room, where he remains in silence and almost in darkness.

There is no concealing the fact that his once splendid mind is but a fragment of what it was. Hour after hour he lies back with his eyes closed and it is almost impossible to arouse him. He is unable to answer the most simple question.

Mr. Chamberlain is past 70 and it is because of this that no hope is held out for him. He has been a man of tremendous activity and it is evident that he has literally exhausted his once tremendous vitality.

POWERLESS WERE THE POLICE

To Quell the Riotous Scenes in House of Delegates.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—A squad of police was sent to the chambers of the house of delegates to quell a disturbance that rose in a turbulent hearing before the railroad committee of the house on the bill to grant a franchise to an elevated road.

The galleries, aisles, seats and doors of the chamber were packed with opponents of the measure, for the most part residents along the proposed route. Men shook their fists in the faces of the advocates of the bill repeatedly interrupted them with shouts of derision and anger, and, as the meeting in defense of their homes, offered to fight if need be.

Chairman Gazzola, of the railroad committee, pounded with his gavel until his arm ached, but the tumultuous throng refused to be quieted. Thos. J. Leonard, assistant clerk of the house, who was made sergeant-at-arms, was powerless to check the noise and disorder.

Court to Decide Rate Law Ruling.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The supreme court of the United States is to be asked to pass upon the question whether a railroad company can issue transportation in exchange for advertising in newspapers. A test is to be made in Illinois, or, rather, an opportunity will be given to the interstate commerce commission to have the courts pass upon its ruling that nothing but money can lawfully be received or accepted in payment for transportation.

Two-Cent Rate Law Invalid.

Washington, Nov. 23.—In the Virginia supreme court of appeals Judge Cardwell handed down a decision affirming the decision of the state corporation commission declaring the Churchman two-cent passenger rate act, passed by the Virginia legislature, is contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

River Steamer Sinks.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 23.—The river steamer Lurline was sunk in a collision with the towboat Cascade, in the river off Ranier. The Lurline carried several passengers, who, with her crew, escaped to the deck of the Cascade in their night clothes.

Shot the Police Chief.

West Point, Ga., Nov. 23.—J. S. Johnson, a merchant of Lanett, Ala., shot and instantly killed Chief of Police Jones in Lanett. No cause for the tragedy is known. Johnson gave himself up, but fearing violence asked to be taken to the Lafayette jail.

Heavy Snow in Mexico.

Mexico City, Nov. 23.—Reports reached this city of a heavy snow storm which raged over a greater part of the northern section of the republic. In the State of Chihuahua seven inches of snow.

FINED FOR PLURAL WEDLOCK

CLAIMS MARRIAGES WERE SANC-TIONED BY HIS RELIGION.

Mormon Prophet Smith Pleads Guilty To Violating Marriage Laws—Must Pay Three Hundred Dollars.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 24.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon church, appeared in the district court before Judge Ritchie, pleaded guilty to a charge of unlawful cohabitation, and a fine of \$300 was imposed. The charge under which the Mormon prophet was arrested and fined was based on the recent birth of President Smith's forty-third child, born to his fifth wife.

President Smith addressed the court. He stated that his last marriage was in 1884. All his marriages, he said, were entered into with the sanction of his church, and as they believed with the approval of the Lord. According to his faith and the law of the church they were eternal in duration.

He continued: "In the tacit general understanding that was had in 1890, and the years subsequent thereto, regarding what were classed as the old cases of cohabitation, I have appreciated the magnanimity of the American people in not enforcing a policy that in their minds was unnecessarily harsh, but which assigned the settlement of this difficult problem to the onward progress of time.

Ceased To Exist.

"Since 1890 a very large percentage of the polygamous families have ceased to exist, until now the number within the jurisdiction of this court is very small, and marriages in violation of the law have been and now are prohibited. In view of this situation, which has fixed with certainty a result that can not be easily measured up, the family relations in the old cases of that time have been generally left undisturbed. So far as my own case is concerned, I, like others who had entered into solemn religious obligations, sought to the best of my ability to comply with all requirements pertaining to the trying position in which we were placed.

"I have felt secure in the protection of that magnanimous sentiment which was extended as an olive branch in 1890, and in subsequent years to those old cases of plurality family relationship which came within its purview, as did mine.

"When I accepted the manifesto issued by President Wilford Woodruff, I did not understand that I would be expected to abandon and discard my wives. Knowing the sacred covenants and obligations which I had assumed by reason of the marriages, I have conscientiously tried to discharge the responsibilities attending them, without being offensive to any one. I have never flaunted my family relations before the public, nor have I felt a spirit of defiance against the law, but on the contrary, I have always desired to be a law-abiding citizen. In considering the trying position in which I have been placed I trust your honor will exercise such leniency in your sentence as law and justice will permit."

Judge Ritchie imposed the maximum fine, but omitted the jail sentence, of from one day to six months, which he might have imposed under the Utah statute.

TRICK OF POLITICIANS.

Mayor Schmitz Discredits the Indictments at Frisco.

New York, Nov. 24.—Mayor Eugene E. Schmitz, of San Francisco, whom a grand jury in that city recently indicted for extortion, arrived on the Patricia, from Europe, accompanied by Mrs. Schmitz and "Fred" H. Hilbert, whose name has been mentioned before the same body. In an interview coming up the bay Mr. Schmitz declared his innocence, blamed political enemies and announced that he courted a full investigation.

Chief Hayes, of the Hoboken police, and two detectives, were on the pier to see that Mr. Schmitz was not arrested and taken out of New Jersey. Two men, said to be San Francisco detectives, were present, but did not accost Mr. Schmitz. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz went to the Waldorf-Astoria. The two strangers followed in another automobile.

Chimpanzees Can Be Infected.

Liverpool, Nov. 24.—The expedition of the School of Tropical Medicine, which has been in Brazil nearly two years making research regarding yellow fever, telegraphs that it has been successfully proved that chimpanzees can be infected with yellow fever by means of the mosquito. The discovery is considered to be of the highest importance.

Quake Spread Death.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 24.—Alarming earthquake shocks in German new Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago, followed by tidal waves, causing much loss of life among the natives, are reported by the steamer Milwera, from the South Sea.

The Murderer Escaped.

Utica, Miss., Nov. 24.—Albert Cherry, a merchant of this place, shot and killed Frank Hood, a prominent citizen. After the killing Cherry barricaded himself in his store and defied the entire community. In the excitement it is reported he escaped.

Bacon For Fuel.

Carlsbad, N. M., Nov. 24.—The fuel supply here is exhausted and people have been forced to burn bacon to keep from freezing. Schools have been closed. The snow is a foot deep in town and two feet on the range.

WRATH OF AGED PLAYER

WAS AROUSED AT POKER AND HE KILLED HIS MAN.

MURDERER HIDES IN A MINE.

Death Awaiting All Who Venture To Descend—Mob Bent on Lynching If He Comes Out.

Linton, Ind., Nov. 26.—The eighth murder in Greene county this year was committed when Louis Shulley emptied the contents of a shotgun into the head of Will Watson, a merchant.

The top of Watson's head was almost blown off, and he was left in a pool of blood for over half an hour. He lived over 14 hours after the shooting.

The murder was one of the most cold-blooded crimes ever committed in the county, and by a man who has passed his three score years and ten. Watson and Shulley had not been on good terms for several months. They sat in a poker game and Shulley accused Watson of beating him out of 60 cents.

The matter was supposed to have been adjusted, when Shulley got up and left. After an hour, however, he returned with a shotgun.

Shulley went straight to the poker room, barely opened the door and emptied the contents of the gun into Watson. The shot took effect in the rear of the head.

After the firing all the men in the game ran from the building and left Watson lying in his blood, with the brains oozing from his head. Shulley's son-in-law, James Head, went in search of a physician and was met on the street by Shulley, who, at the point of the gun, demanded \$5 from him. The money was given to him. He then went to a friend's home and demanded \$5 there, stating that he had killed Watson, and upon being refused the money Shulley told him of the crime and threatened to shoot him. He then proceeded to the residence of his daughter, told of his crime, and when advised to give himself up stated that he "would get several more before he was captured."

The murderer took refuge in the Tower Hill mine and the officers have been unable to get to him. It is considered plain suicide to make an attempt to capture him. A force of ten men are watching the mine, and if he does not come out before morning he will be smoked to death.

Shulley is a widower, and came here three years ago from Kentucky. Watson has lived here all his life and is survived by a widow. He killed a man named Mason at Hicknell, Ind., during the first campaign of Cleveland and Harrison. Mason stated that he would kill the first man that said "Hurrah for Cleveland." Watson gave the yell, and when Mason attempted to shoot he was killed by Watson.

There is a mob organized, and should Shulley be captured he will be hanged. He is 71 years old, while Watson was 46.

AGENT SAW ROBBER AT WORK

And Wired Ahead For Officers, Who Captured Him.

Kansas City, Nov. 26.—A lone robber, masked and armed, robbed 15 passengers on east-bound Chicago & Alton passenger train No. 24, near Glasgow, Mo.

He was arrested before he could leave the train and was taken to Glasgow and placed in jail. The robbed train is known as the "Early Bird." It left Kansas City at 9 o'clock and was due at Slater at 12:27. At Slater the robber, wearing a mask over his eyes, boarded the rear car as the train was pulling out.

After the train had gained speed, the man, revolver in hand, entered the car and began a systematic robbery of the passengers. Fifteen of them were made to disgorge.

As the train passed through Glasgow, at which point it does not stop, the man was seen at work by the station agent, who wired to the chief dispatcher of the fact.

Armstrong, the next station east of Glasgow, was notified, and officers were at the station to meet the train when it pulled in. When the train stopped at Armstrong on orders, and officers boarded it, they caught the robber red-handed. He was taken with serious difficulty, and, upon instructions from the Kansas City office, was taken back to Glasgow and placed in jail there.

Rev. Crapsey Retires as Minister.

Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Bowling to the will of the church, but refusing to make a "cowardly retraction" of the belief which induced the church to terminate his ministry, Rev. Algeron S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's church, of this city, renounced his ministry in the Protestant Episcopal church in a letter to Bishop William David Walker, of the Western Diocese of New York.

Floor Collapsed; Woman Killed.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Rebecca Schwartz was killed and a dozen other persons were so badly injured that they had to be taken to the city hospital, when the floor of the lobby of a hall, used as a Jewish theater, collapsed beneath the weight of people.

Admits Yankee Pork.

Rome, Nov. 26.—The board of health has decided to admit American pork into Italy without other requirements than that the regular certificate of the American department of agriculture accompany it.

INCREASED EXPORTS

PRODUCTS OF AMERICAN FACTORIES AND FARMS.

Under Republican Control Our Industrial and Agricultural Outputs Show an Enormous Gain Over the Democratic Period of Ten Years Ago.

With four of the best export months of this calendar year, including September, in front of us, the record is \$1,098,994,662 worth of exports to our credit, up to August 31 last. This is the largest corresponding eight months' export business we ever had. Here is the record of these periods, beginning with that of 1901, the year following President McKinley's second election on the 1900 Republican platform, which platform, as did also that of 1904, reaffirmed the principles of a full protective tariff protection, alike to American labor and American capital, sound money, necessary expansion, retention of all territory acquired and all the other Republican policies on which the nine years' prosperity of our country has arisen, and by which alone that prosperity can be retained, continued and increased:

Exports (Bureau of Statistics)	Exports (Bureau of Statistics)
1901.....\$ 829,329,341	1902.....821,329,100
1903.....821,329,100	1904.....821,329,100
1905.....821,329,100	1906.....821,329,100
1907.....821,329,100	1908.....821,329,100
1909.....821,329,100	1910.....821,329,100
1911.....821,329,100	1912.....821,329,100
1913.....821,329,100	1914.....821,329,100
1915.....821,329,100	1916.....821,329,100
1917.....821,329,100	1918.....821,329,100
1919.....821,329,100	1920.....821,329,100

Eight months average, Republican.....\$ 226,140,938

The great gain in our exports this eight months over the similar periods of 1901 to 1905 is as follows, quoting round millions only for easy reading:

Exports	Exports
over 1901.....\$129,000,000	1902.....277,000,000
1903.....277,000,000	1904.....277,000,000
1905.....277,000,000	1906.....277,000,000
1907.....277,000,000	1908.....277,000,000
1909.....277,000,000	1910.....277,000,000
1911.....277,000,000	1912.....277,000,000
1913.....277,000,000	1914.....277,000,000
1915.....277,000,000	1916.....277,000,000
1917.....277,000,000	1918.....277,000,000
1919.....277,000,000	1920.....277,000,000

These figures analyzed mean that in the eight months of this year we equaled the \$57,000,000 gain in 1903 over 1902; also the \$115,000,000 gain in 1905 over 1904 and \$132,000,000 more, a total gain in this way of \$304,000,000. Or, to put it another way: Our exports this eight months equal those of 1903, eight months, with its gain of \$57,000,000 over 1902, eight months, and \$220,000,000 more in all, a gain of \$277,000,000; or, further, they equaled those of 1905, eight months, with its gain of \$115,000,000 over 1904, eight months, and \$132,000,000 more, or a total gain of \$247,000,000. In 1906, eight months, over the eight months of only two years previously.

No matter which way you figure our exports in the full Republican protective years, 1898 to 1906, it's gain, gain, gain, over anything of that kind which can be shown in Democratic years.

The last four full Democratic fiscal years were 1894 to 1897, inclusive. In those years our exports were as follows in round millions of gold dollars, not the 16 to 1 silver dollars they proposed in 1896, but dollars each one of which will buy for the American wage-earner 100 cents' worth of commodities:

Exports	Exports
1894.....\$ 82,000,000	1895.....87,000,000
1896.....87,000,000	1897.....1,030,000,000

Yearly average, Democratic.....\$ 250,000,000

Comparison:

Republican, eight months, average.....\$ 226,140,938

Democratic, full year average.....907,000,000

Republican gain.....\$ 19,000,000

This comparison simply means that in each of the six Republican eight months' periods of the fiscal years, 1901 to 1906, inclusive, we exported as much as did the Democrats in each of their four full fiscal years, 1894 to 1897, inclusive, and \$19,000,000 more in each of the six Republican eight months. In other words, we did it in one-third less time, with four gains of \$19,000,000 each, or in all, \$76,000,000 clear gain.

But what have exports to do with the Republican full protective tariff, say some. Just this: If our factories were not going at full blast because of our great home market being preserved to them, thus producing goods in much larger quantities, we should not have a surplus of manufactured goods available for export, and if our farmers were not encouraged by the great home demand in a market also protected to them they would not cultivate so much land and would not produce so much cotton and other land products, leaving less available for export than they now have, year after year; and if our exporters were not sure, as they are, that these increased productions would be available for export when wanted they would not go to the expense of sending sales agents abroad, foreign orders for American goods and products would not be forthcoming, and our exports would fall back to what they were in Democratic low tariff days.

American exports under Republican control and policies are one-third greater than under Democratic control and policies, with \$19,000,000 each eight months to spare, consequently factory outputs and factory wage disbursements are also more than one-third greater while Republican congressmen control the house.

The One Great Weakness.

The one great weakness of the Democracy, the one strong hope of the Republicans, is that the Democrats will not abandon their futile contention for "a tariff for revenue only," that in their lexicon spells "robbery." The realization of that dream is further off to-day than it has ever seemed to be since the Republican party was born, nor will it be brought an hour nearer by tying up legislation between a Democratic house and a Republican senate in the sixtieth congress.—Washington Post.

STORY WITH A MORAL.

Effective Truth That Has Been Worth Many Speeches.

Those people who are so concerned about the high cost of living and the prices demanded by so-called "trusts" can read the following with no little interest and a considerable amount of instruction. John L. Moorman, of Knox, Republican district chairman for the Thirtieth Indiana congressional district, said recently:

"We are having few speeches in the Thirtieth district. About all we are doing up there is to tell one story, and it seems to do the work better than speeches. Listen! Not long ago a farmer in Nebraska, Bryan's state, went to a buggy dealer to buy a buggy. He found one that suited him, and the price was \$62. The farmer happened to remember that about a dozen years ago he had bought a buggy just like it from the same dealer for \$55, and he mentioned the dealer, 'my books show that you did not pay cash for it, because you did not have the money. You hauled in 500 bushels of corn and gave it to me for the \$55 buggy. Now, I tell you what I will do. If you are willing to bring me now 500 bushels of corn I will give you the \$62 buggy, a self-blading worth \$125, a sulky plow worth \$35 and a walking plow worth \$12. In addition to this I will hand you \$16 in money.' The dealer could have carried out the proposition, too, for corn is worth 50 cents a bushel now, while at that time it was worth only 11 cents."

About the same time that this farmer was buying a buggy for \$55 and paying for it with 500 bushels of corn at 11 cents a bushel other farmers in Nebraska were selling spring lambs to the butchers for two dollars apiece, while full grown sheep were sold in Ohio for 50 cents a head. Now the Nebraska farmer gets 50 cents for his corn and seven dollars for his lamb, and sheep in Ohio sell at \$3.50 to \$4. Not only that; the value of farm lands in the United States has increased over six billion dollars since 1900, and they were in 1900 worth fully six billions more than in 1895. The farmers are all stand-patters on the tariff, and they know the reason why.

Dishonest Reciprocity.

The Sacramento Bee says "there is no honest Republican opposition to reciprocity such as does not involve surrender of the principle of genuine protection to American labor." No one denies this, but there is honest opposition to that kind of reciprocity which proposes to sacrifice an American industry deserving of protection for the purpose of enabling another industry to extend its trade abroad. That is the peculiarity of nearly every reciprocity programme. They all embrace the idea of sacrificing the other fellow's protection for the purpose of advancing some other fellow's interest. The Chronicle regards as positively dishonest the attempts to strike at California wines in order that some one may sell a few more dollars' worth of some eastern manufactured product, and it rejects the assumption that it is protection to look after the interests of the spinners and weavers of cotton and to ignore those of the wool grower. As a matter of fact, the trusts complained of by our contemporaries are the ones displaying the most eagerness for reciprocity treaties because they know that no reciprocity treaty is necessary to admit goods which do not come in competition with American products, because commodities of that kind are all on the free list.—San Francisco Chronicle.

WHERE HE STANDS PAT.



Farmers Are Not Fools.

The farmers of the middle west have been appealed to directly to favor Canadian reciprocity, and the advocates of that policy have felt compelled to present some argument which should beguile the farmer into consenting to such procedure. And what was this argument? It was to the effect that they should willingly permit the farm products of Canada to come into competition with their own in order that a larger market for American farm products might be provided down east.

The farmers of Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska and other middle states are not fools. They understand the situation exactly; they know that in this agitation for Canadian reciprocity they are to be made the victims of every arrangement that is contemplated, and for that reason they are opposed to it in toto and to a man.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

JESUS ON THE CROSS

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 9, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 23:34-46. Memory verses 42, 43.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

—Luke 23:34.

TIME.—Friday, April 7, from nine a. m. to three p. m.

PLACE.—Calvary (Golgotha), just outside the city of Jerusalem, probably on the north, 30 yards from the Damascus gate.

PARALLEL ACCOUNTS.—Matt. 27:31-56; Mark 15:33-47; John 19:18-42.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 33. "They." The Roman soldiers and their victim. "They crucified him." Roman soldiers performed the act, but they were only instruments for carrying out the decree of Pilate, given to appease the bitter hatred of the Jewish rulers. It was very truly the Jews who crucified Jesus. "Malefactors." Evil-doers. Another account calls them thieves.

V. 34. "Father, forgive them." This was the first of Jesus' seven sayings from the cross. "Know not what they do." The soldiers were executing orders, and did not know the character of the one they crucified. Pilate and the Jews knew that they were putting to death an innocent man.

V. 35. "The people stood beholding." Jerusalem was thronged with visitors at this the Passover season. "Rulers . . . derided him." Jewish rulers, probably members of the Sanhedrin, were anxious that all should know that they repudiated the one who was being crucified as "King of the Jews." "He saved others." Sarcasically implying a disbelief in his miracles of healing. "Let him save himself." Or, as recorded by Matthew: "Himself; he cannot save." Thus was uttered no jest an eternal and universal truth. Jesus could not save himself, and yet saved men.

V. 36. "Mocked him . . . offering him vinegar." They took, probably, some of the sour wine they had brought to refresh themselves, and pretended to offer it as a festive cup to the kingly victim.

V. 37. "If thou be king." To the Gentile soldiers Christ's claim that he was a king seemed most absurd, and so they tested about this.

V. 38. "Superscription." On a white tablet made of wood coated with gypsum, was written in black letters the accusation for which he suffered. Pilate had this superscription written, in three languages—in Hebrew for the Jews, in Latin for the Romans, and in Greek, that strangers and foreigners might read.

V. 39. "Malefactors which were hanged." Perhaps these men were tied to their crosses by cords. "Railed on him." This one joined in mocking Jesus.

V. 40. "The other rebuked him." Perhaps it was the meekness Jesus showed, or his prayer for his murderers, or his confidence in calling God "Father," or his whole bearing, that convinced the one malefactor that Jesus was not only innocent, but that he was what he claimed to be—Lord of men.

V. 41. "We indeed justly." He acknowledged that his own sentence was just. We believe that he was truly penitent for his sins. "Hath done nothing amiss." We do not know how much he had known about Jesus before this time, but at any rate he was convinced that Jesus was an innocent man.

V. 42. "Lord, remember me." He believes in Jesus' love and feels his ability to save.

V. 43. "To-day shalt thou be with me in paradise." The man had prayed for a blessing in a far distant day, but Jesus grants him what shall be realized to-day.

V. 44. "Sixth hour . . . ninth hour." From noon until three p. m., a miraculous darkness enveloped Judea, as if the sun hid his face from beholding the wickedness of men.

V. 45. "Sun was darkened." This explanation endorses the testimony of astronomy that an eclipse of the sun at the time of full moon was impossible (the Passover was celebrated at full moon), hence the darkness must have been supernatural. "The veil of the temple was rent." This rending signified that the way of access into the very presence of God was opened by Christ.

V. 46. "When." At the moment Jesus felt that he was about to lose consciousness, after having pronounced the words "It is finished," he cried "with a loud voice," showing that his physical powers were not exhausted, "Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit." He committed his soul, as he had committed all else, to the care of the Father. "Gave up the ghost." Breathed out his life. The word used indicates the voluntary surrender of life.

Practical Points.

V. 33. The spotless Lamb of God died in the midst of sinners, by and for man's sin.—1 Pet. 3:18.

V. 34. As we think how much Christ forgave us, surely we should forgive all who sin against us.—Eph. 4:32.

V. 36. The Christian need not marvel if, like his Master, he is called upon to endure the reproach of men.—1 Cor. 4:13.

V. 37. By living for self, one loses all that makes life worth living.—Mark 8:35.

V. 42. He whom we so often forget, ever remembers us.—Isa. 49:15.

V. 45. Through Jesus we have immediate access to the very heart of God.—Heb. 10:19, 20.

V. 46. Let us freely give our lives to him who gave his life for us.—2 Cor. 5:15.

